The New-York Times.

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HALL AGAIN DEBATED.

Gen. McClellan Positively Declines the Office of Controller.

A Clear Exposition of the Law by Charles O'Conor.

The Mayor's Position Declared to be Wholly Untenable.

Controller Connolly Again Refuses to Resign His Position.

Mr. Green Cordially Supported by the Citizen's Committee.

A Day of Great Excitement Throughout the City.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, to whom Mayor Hall tendered the position of Controller, has positively declined to accept it. It would have been impossible for him, as a man of honor, to have taken it after the full and clear exposition of the law given in the opinion of Mr. Charles O'Conor, which will be found below. The Controller's office remains in the possession of Mr. Andrew H. Green, the Ablest Democrat whose administration of the affairs of the Central Park for many years gave eminent satisfaction, and whom, at the suggestion of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Mr. Connolly placed in full charge of the Finance Department of the City and County on Saturday last. The frantic efforts of Mayor Hall to get control of the books and papers of the Controller, among which, as he knows full well, are the evidences of his own guilt, have thus far failed. Gen. McClellan, as will be seen from the account which follows, declines emphatically to serve the interests of the unprincipled demagogue who sought to make him his tool and his screen. The Mayor informed our reporter last night that he should not know until 10 o'clock this morning what Gen. McClellan's decision was. At the very moment when he was making this statement to one of our reporters at the Manhattan Club, Gen. McClellan was stating to another who visited him at his home near Orange, N. J., that he had positively refused to become Controller, had told Mayor Hall so verbally when first asked, and had subsequently sent him a formal letter to the same effect.

The appointment of Mr. Green is indorsed by honest citizens without distinction of party, and the Executive Committee of seventy will hold a special meeting at noon today, for the purpose of expressing their entire approval of it.

GEN. MCLELLAN DECLINES.

Emphatic Expressions with Regard to the Controllership—"An Unfortunate Affair"—"Things Look Very Black."

A representative of the Times visited Gen. McClellan last evening, at his residence near Orange, N. J. The General received the reporter very kindly, and was very courteous and affable. He evinced no disposition whatever to be reticent, but spoke his sentiments freely and frankly. The following is the conversation which ensued, substantially:

Reporter—Pardon me for the intrusion, General, but there is much anxiety felt in New-York in regard to the present dispute between Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, and anything of interest in regard to the matter is of deep concern to the public.

Gen. McClellan—You need make no apologies. I am very glad to have met you, and what little concerns me in relation to the unfortunate affair I am free and willing to communicate for publication in the Times.

Reporter—It is announced in an afternoon journal and reported all over the City of New-York that you had accepted the office of Controller tendered you by Mayor Hall this morning.

Gen. McClellan—There is not a word of truth in the report. I can assure you that I declined [verbally and emphatically to Mr. Hall, soon after the reception of his letter offering me the position, that I could not take it, and in the afternoon sent to the Mayor's office a written refusal to accept the unenviable place.

Reporter—Do you not think, General, that the action of the Mayor looks very much like throwing you, with your unsullied name, into the breach to hide their roguery?

Gen. McClellan—I don't know; the case looks very, very black, and I wish, for the sake of my party, that I could look upon those accounts more composedly than I do. It is a most unfortunate affair, indeed, and I can see but little hope of any explanation being made that will restore confidence in the integrity of any one who has been in any way connected with the City finances.

Reporter—What do you think of Mr. Green's appointment?

Gen. McClellan—I deem it an excellent one. Mr. Green is a man of well-known probity, and should not fail to satisfy all except those influenced by the most reprehensible partisan motives. I am sure that there could not have been a better appointment. Besides I really do not think that this is a matter of politics. The Controller's office, I take it, should be at all times perfectly untrammeled.

Reporter—Would you have accepted the Controllership if Mr. Connolly had resigned?

Gen. McClellan—Though by no means desiring to do so, I think I might have done it last week, but only at the request of the most prominent gentlemen in both the Democratic and Republican Parties. As the case now stands, there are too many complications connected with it, and above all, I can hardly see what possible good can be done by my acceptance. The matter is black enough in all conscience.

Reporter—How do you think the disclosures of the Times will affect the Democratic vote in the State, and in the country at large?

Gen. McClellan—I should be sorry if the alleged peculations of a few men could influence the vote of the Democratic Party at large.

Reporter—You have a great many friends and admirers, General, all over the country, good honest Democrats, who feel very much concerned about your course, and who will now rejoice that you have not allowed yourself to be made the tool of a corrupt municipal administration.

Gen. McClellan—I thank you exceedingly, (grasping the hand of the reporter warmly.)

After a few general remarks the reporter withdrew, followed to the piazza by Gen. McClellan, who there reiterated that the whole business was "a most unfortunate affair," and he did not see "how they were going to get out of it."

An Interview With the Mayor Last Evening.

A reporter of the Times was sent in search of the Mayor, to learn definitely from him the aspect of the negotiations with Gen. McClellan. He went to his house, in Forty-second-street, and ascertained that Mr. Hall had not been there since Thursday. He went among his theatrical and Lotos Club friends, but none of them could give any clue to his whereabouts. There were rumors flying about through the City that the Mayor had become insane. An evening paper published this rumor, giving it a consistency and definiteness of shape which it did not deserve, for those who had seen Mr. Hall during the day had observed nothing like mania in his looks, which were indeed haggard but nothing more. The reporter, about 9 o'clock, went to the Manhattan Club and discovered that the Mayor was dining there with a friend. He sent in his card and was admitted for one brief moment. The Mayor looked worn and weary. The reporter asked him the simple question:

"Has Gen. McClellan accepted the Controllership?"

Mr. Hall replied:

"I shall not know until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Having the information which he wished, and feeling himself something like the skeleton at the Egyptian banquets, the reporter withdrew.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S OPINION.

Mayor Hall's Position Altogether Untenable—A Clear Statement of the Law of the Case.

At the request of Mr. S. J. Tilden, Mr. Charles O'Conor yesterday gave the written opinion referred to above upon the legal questions raised by Mayor Hall in his last letter to Controller Connolly. Mr. O'Conor declares that the Mayor's position is altogether unwarranted by the law; and Mr. Tilden, who has given the statutes a careful examination, fully concurs in Mr. O'Conor's view. Mr. O'Conor's opinion is as follows:

MR. O'CONOR'S OPINION.

The twenty-ninth section of the act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, passed April 5, 1870, commonly called the New Charter, provides as follows:

All the heads of departments * * except of the Departments of Finance and Law, shall be appointed by the Mayor, as hereinafter provided. And provision of the law giving to the Governor power to remove any officer of the City Government referred to in this act is hereby repealed. The Common Council shall have the power of impeachment of the Mayor by resolution of two-thirds of all the members elected in each Board. The Mayor shall have the power of suspending all heads of departments.

The Controller of the City of New-York is by the same act declared to be the head of the Finance Department. The thirty-first section of an amendatory act, passed on the 26th of the same month, provided that the Controller of the City of New-York shall hereafter be appointed by the Mayor elected for said City, and not by an acting Mayor, as other heads of Departments are appointed under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 5th, 1870, and shall hold his office for the period of four years, as now provided, except that the person first appointed under this authority shall hold his office until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, subject to the provisions of the said act. The term of office of the present Controller of said City shall end at the expiration of five days from the passage of this act. The Mayor shall make the first appointment herein provided for within five days from the passage of this act. Any provision of law inconsistent with this section is hereby repealed.

Richard B. Connolly was accordingly appointed by the Mayor in the year 1870; and thereafter by another amendatory act passed April 15, 1871, it was in section 3, provided as follows:

The Controller of the City of New-York shall appoint and at pleasure remove a Deputy Controller. The said Deputy Controller shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller whenever the said Controller shall by due written authority, and during a period to be specified in such authority, designate and authorize the said Deputy Controller to possess the power and perform the duty aforesaid, and such designation and authority shall be duly filed in and remain of record in the Finance Department. The said Deputy Controller shall possess the like authority in case of the disability of the Controller upon the like designation of the Mayor, which shall be filed and remain of record as aforesaid.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Connolly made a written appointment in the following words:

Controller's Office, City of New-York, Sept. 16, 1871.

Mr. Andrew H. Green:

My Dear Sir: The office of Deputy Controller of this City having become vacant by the removal of Mr. Richard A. Storrs, I hereby designate and appoint you, Andrew H. Green, Deputy Controller of the City of New-York. I therefore press upon you the acceptance of this office. The critical juncture in the affairs of the City and the condition of public sentiment seem to demand that the important transactions of my Department should be conducted by one possessing the unlimited confidence of the public. In determining upon the action required by the present exigency, I have been guided by the advice of gentlemen whose respectability and prominence elevate them above all suspicion of unfair or interested motive. I am endeavoring to act with sincere regard to the public interest, and to it I must, if it exacts possible sacrifices; and, pursuing the authority and directory of the statute, I hereby designate and authorize you to possess the power and to perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller of the City of New-York from the time of this appointment to the 1st day of February, 1872.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller of the City of New-York.

Suggestions have been made that this appointment of a deputy was a renunciation or resignation of his office by the Controller, producing a vacancy; and even if no such effect was produced, that the Mayor, as an incident of his appointing power, may remove the Controller, thus causing a vacancy which he might supply. My opinion on these two points has been requested by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. If a vacancy could be brought about in any way, the Mayor could undoubtedly make an appointment to supply it.

The appointment of a deputy in precise conformity with the letter of the statute and in execution of its obvious intent cannot be a renunciation or resignation of his office by the Controller. It is simply the performance of a duty enjoined by law, whenever necessity or expediency may require it. The necessity or expediency of the step is submitted to the discretion of the Controller exclusively. I cannot suppose that any jurist can be found who will think otherwise. The President of the United States is deemed to possess a general power of removing executive officers appointed by him; but I am very clear that under the statutes regulating the subject the Mayor has no power to remove the Controller. The Constitution of the United States does not provide for the removal of officers except by impeachment. The power to accuse or impeach is given, not to the President, but to the House of Representatives only; the power to try the accusation or impeachment and remove the accused is given to the Senate.

Under the acts constituting the New-York City charter the only mode expressly provided for the removal of the Controller is impeachment; and the power to accuse or impeach is given to the Mayor, and to no other body or functionary. It would be contrary to all just and reasonable rules of interpretation to hold that an absolute power of removal by his own mere *sic volo* was given by implication to an officer whose authority in the premises is expressly defined, and is by such definition limited to the presentment of an impeachment. The difference in this general relation to officers of the Government between the power of the President and that of the Mayor is so obvious that further observation does not seem necessary.

The closing sentence of the latest enactment having any connection with the subject, is impressive evidence that the Mayor does not possess the suggested power of removal. When a Controller who has not authorized his deputy "to possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller," happens to become actually disabled by any cause from performing such duties himself, the Mayor is simply authorized to file of record a designation conferring those powers and imposing those duties on the deputy then already in office by the Controller's appointment.

CH. O'CONOR.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1871.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

Scenes at the City Hall—Mr. Connolly Corrects the Mayor's Misstatements—The Mayor Refuses to Recognize Him or the Deputy Controller.

Seldom has there been more excitement within the precincts of the City Hall than was evinced yesterday. From quite an early hour knots of politicians gathered round, and discussed the condition of affairs, some quietly, and others with angry faces and excited gestures. About 9 o'clock Controller Connolly and his newly appointed deputy arrived and were soon closeted in the Controller's private office. Mr. Storrs, the ex-Deputy, occupied his usual desk, and seemed employed in his usual avocations. A crowd of reporters and politicians thronged the office and the lobbies, all anxious to know the latest news, and all evidently convinced that some important event was about to occur, but precisely what it was no one seemed to know. About 10 o'clock several reporters were admitted to the Controller's private office, where sat Mr. Connolly, Mr. Joel A. Fithian, his son-in-law, Ex-Aldermen Barker, Mr. Beach and Mr. Andrew H. Green. In answer to a demand for news, Mr. Connolly said that he was hard at work straightening things up, and Mr. Green informed the reporters that he was extremely busy, had not a moment to spare, and that in fact there was no news to give, with the exception that Mr. Connolly had prepared an answer to Mayor Hall's letter, and that proofs would be ready in a very short time. About 1 o'clock this letter appeared in full on the Times' bulletin, where it was read by a large and eager crowd. The following is the letter:

MR. CONNOLLY'S REPLY TO MAYOR HALL.

Controller's Office,
Sept. 18, 1871—11½ o'clock A. M.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

My Dear Sir: I have read in the morning papers only your letter of this date, and beg leave thus promptly to inform you that, as advised, I have not either in fact or equivalent, resigned the office of Controller of the City of New-York. I deny authority of law in the Mayor to exercise the power attempted by your letter, and in partial support of the denial quote the words of your former communication: "I (the Mayor) cannot suspend any head of Department, not even pending an investigation; I can only prefer charges to the Common Pleas, who alone can remove after a considerable time for trial."

My previously announced determination not at present to retire from official position, is still unchanged. By the appointment of Andrew H. Green, Esq., as Deputy Controller, I have endeavored to guard the public interests committed to my care. In such effort, while calling critical attention to the events of the past forty-eight hours, including your official acts and my own, I ask the support of that supreme power, the public sentiment of the citizens of New-York and of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.

FILING MR. GREEN'S OATH OF OFFICE.

A visit was next paid by our reporter to the Mayor's office. Mr. Hall was not there, but his Chief Clerk, Col. Joline, was busy preparing various documents, the contents of which were afterward made known. About 10½ o'clock Mr. Lawrence, the Controller's Private Secretary, and Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, visited the Mayor's office and asked to see him. On being assured he was not in, Mr. Lawrence presented a document on half a sheet of foolscap paper to the Mayor's Secretary, at the same time informing him that it was the newly-appointed Deputy Controller's oath of office, and that he had been directed to file it in the Mayor's office. Col. Joline said he knew nothing about it, and declined to take it, the document at the same time falling to the floor, where it remained kicking about the office during the greater part of the day, and finally it disappeared altogether.

ANOTHER DOCUMENT FROM THE MAYOR.

About noon the following document was transmitted by the Mayor's Secretary to the various Departments of the City and County Government:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 18, 1871.

Sir: I am directed by the Mayor to inform you that he does not recognize either Richard B. Connolly as Controller, or Andrew H. Green as Deputy or Acting Controller.

Very respectfully,
Chas. O. Joline, Chief Clerk.

During all this time nothing could be heard of the Mayor. It was ascertained, however, subsequently, that he paid a visit to the office of Gen. McClellan, about noon, but failed to see him, and he at once got into a carriage waiting for him and drove off at a rapid rate uptown. Subsequently he drove down to the Board of Public Works, and after an interview with Mr. Tweed, left in a state of considerable excitement.

CONCERNING THE LAW.

The politicians had now assembled in the new Court-house to the number of at least 500. There was very little loud or excited conversation, but such as did express their opinions aided most unmistakably with Mr. Connolly. One or two prominent ones did not scruple to say that all this must end by breaking up the Democratic Party. One intimate friend and *protégé* of Mr. Tweed's said that he, the speaker, would never attend another meeting of the General Committee; he was sick of all this squabbling, and wanted no more of it. Another man thought that the Mayor must be clearly demented, and the rumor of his being so gained ground, until half a dozen reports had been spread of what the Mayor had recently said and done, all of which, the speakers thought, showed that his brain was not so much under his control as it should be. His right to remove Mr. Connolly was freely discussed, and one man produced a copy of the charter, and read section 36, as follows:

The Controller of the City of New-York shall appoint, and at pleasure remove, a Deputy Controller. The said Deputy Controller shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller, whenever the said Controller shall by due written authority, and during a period to be specified by such authority, designate and authorize the said Deputy Controller to possess the power and perform the duty aforesaid.

"There," said the reader, "I should like to know how Hall gets over that. He got that clause put in the charter, and now it's just recoiled on himself. A few days ago he said he would neither remove nor suspend any head of a Department, and now he wants to remove a man for doing just what the charter says he may do."

SOME LONG FACES.

Later in the day, it became known that the Mayor had issued the circular letter to the various Departments, given above, and the politicians and clerks clearly saw that the result of it would be to suspend their pay until the difficulties were settled, as of course the Mayor, in refusing to recognize Connolly as Controller, would decline to countersign any warrants bearing the Controller's signature. Very long faces were made over this news, and both Hall and Connolly were anathematized without stint. The City Pay-master, Mr. Warren, said, in answer to a question put to him, that he could not recognize Mr. Connolly as Controller, and should obey no order of his. The other Departments had not made up their minds about the matter, and consequently, for the present at least, all business may be considered as suspended, and all claims on either the City or County in abeyance.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Toward the afternoon Samuel J. Tilden arrived and had a long interview with the Controller, and shortly afterward it was given out that Mr. Charles O'Conor was preparing an opinion in support of the position the Controller had taken. Judge Lawrence and a deputation from the Committee of seventy arrived about 3 P. M., and had an interview with Mr. Green, during which they assured him of their entire confidence, and promised him their support. A number of other prominent gentlemen also called and expressed their pleasure at seeing Mr. Green at the head of affairs, as he virtually is. A deputation from the Investigating Committee also waited on the Controller during the afternoon, and asked for some documents which the Committee desired to have, and they were at once delivered to them. Later in the day a rumor was spread that Gen. McClellan had accepted the office tendered him by the Mayor. Several politicians were so positive of its truth that they offered to bet large amounts that it was so. The majority, however, were dubious. They could not see how a man could accept a position which those who tendered it to him could not put him in possession of, and further, as he lived out of town and voted in another State, they thought he could not hold any municipal office here. The latter theory, however, was found to be untenable, a gentleman of the legal fraternity assuring them this would not disqualify any one from office, so long as he had a domicile here. Several expressed the opinion that today the General would appear at the Controller's office, show his appointment by the Mayor, demand possession of the office, and, if refused, at once bring the case before the Courts, while others seemed to be of the opinion that the General would bring some of his military tactics into play, make a night attack on the new Court-house, seize the Finance Department and hold it *vi et armis*. Those who sided with the Mayor confessed, however, that if any such tactics as these were to be resorted to the opportunity had been lost, and that the Department should have been taken possession of on Saturday afternoon, when a feeble old janitor of funereal aspect was the sole guardian of the place. A large crowd also gathered around the Department of Public Works to discuss the situation, and among them Mr. Andrew J. Garvey was conspicuous. Judging from the conversation here and elsewhere, the conclusion was arrived at that the majority believed the Mayor had played his cards badly, that the Controller was decidedly ahead, that his Honor would find it out of his power to get the lead, and would of necessity resign. At 5 o'clock all the Departments were closed, though the Controller and his new Deputy remained to a much later hour.

THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

A meeting of the Common Council was held at 1 P. M. yesterday, when the following communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Sept. 18, 1871.

To the Common Council:

On the night of Sept. 10 the office of the Finance Department was invaded, and cancelled warrants were secretly removed from their proper places of custody. I recommend that you authorize me to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for information tending to the detection of the secret invaders, and one thousand more dollars for the return of the missing warrants.

A. Oakey Hall, Mayor.

In connection therewith, Alderman Waltman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the detection of the person or persons who violated the office of the Finance Department on the night of Sept. 10 inst., and removed therefrom cancelled warrants; and One Thousand Dollars in addition, for the return of the missing warrants.

The resolution was laid over and the Board adjourned.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

Strong Public Excitement—The Talk in Public Places—Scenes and Incidents.

The excitement that prevailed throughout the City yesterday, in relation to the present condition of our City Government, was intense. There were all sorts of opinions expressed by various parties. The most doleful faces that could be imagined were those of the sinecure officials, whose occupation seemed almost gone. The more noisy of these gave vent to their angry discomfiture in profane and illiterate sentences, while others remained glum and silent, brooding over their troubles. The Tammany extremists seemed suspicious of each other and exasperated against their opponents. Many, however, did not seem to realize the hopelessness of their case, and were full of defiant braggadocio.

The opinions of the people everywhere were enthusiastically in favor of the work of reform. At the hotels, saloons, stores and public places this was the chief topic of conversation. The most prominent capitalists declared themselves in favor of the action of the Committee of seventy, and said that they should be amply sustained by pecuniary aid. By all honest men there was a unanimous indorsement of Mr. Green. Unsparing condemnation was lavished upon Mayor Hall, and again and again the wish was uttered that all the conspirators should be punished and their plunder restored to the City Treasury. The real estate dealers and owners were most extravagant in their expressions of satisfaction. "Why, New-York City property is worth a great deal more today than it was even ten or five days ago. When these Tammany leaders are removed there will be a wonderful increase in the value of every foot of ground and every building in this City," exclaimed a wealthy and influential member of the Real Estate Exchange. A prominent merchant said: "The value of the work of reform, even as it is now, to worn, as dollars and cents, to my business more than any man can imagine. It would amply pay me with others to give to a large fund to make the result sure." A very wealthy gentleman said: "I would be glad to spend money in this matter. If a few of a million of dollars could be given to the successful lawyers who shall try and convict these wholesale rascals, it would be a cheap investment."

An eminent foreign official declared that the triumph of the Committee of seventy thus far over the Ring conspirators was the most brilliant that he had ever known.

In all places of public resort the same sentiment was prevalent. In one of the largest German saloons in the Metropolis, a working man was heard to say, "This means cheap rent and cheap bread in the future." Similar expressions among knots of working men at various places indicated how rapidly the truth of the matter is becoming known to those who have been duped and robbed of their hard earnings—the men of sinew and muscle. The right is sure to prevail now that the people are aroused to full and hearty concert of action.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the City Hall became the centre of attraction for a large crowd of persons, seemingly interested in the prospect of a struggle between the Mayor and the Controller. Men of the loud hat and shirt-front fraternity, wearing very tight pantaloons and glossy mustaches, which only added to their unmistakable sinecure office-holder air, gathered in the vestibule and corriders of the New Court-house. Beside these were many respectable-looking citizens, whose presence was caused by a desire to witness the trial of strength. Mr. Connolly and the newly-appointed Deputy Controller, Mr. Green, were at their posts about 9 A. M., and were closeted together all day. A little after the chief's arrival the several employes dropped in, and began the day's work as though nothing unusual had ever occurred to mar the harmony of the Department. Later on, Mr. Rufus Andrews and other lawyers of prominence waited upon the Controller, and paid periodical visits to him during the day.

As any one of them passed in or out, the loungers, whose numbers had increased until they filled the lobbies and stairways, so that one had some difficulty in getting about, exclaimed here and there: "McClellan has accepted." "Not he." "Anyhow Dick's head is level." "Right you are! He gave away the three sneaks who wanted to ruin him." There were very few of the absent trio's friends visible, and no Tammany official of well-known fame could be seen by those who were looking for them. Every hour in the day had its own phase of popular excitement. In the forenoon a rumor was circulated that Gen. McClellan had refused to accept the office of the Mayor, who was thereby placed in a terrible strait. Anon this rumor was seemingly confirmed and in addition, a person whispered around that Mr. Hall had acted so strangely while at the Department of Docks, in quest of McClellan, that his friends deemed it necessary to put him into a close carriage and take him home. Later it was openly stated by many persons that Mr. Hall was insane. Noon came and brought another tale. This was that McClellan had signified his intention of accepting the Controllership, and that in case he were refused admittance to the office a forcible entry would be effected. This report changed the aspect of affairs considerably, and the feeling of the multitude displayed itself truthfully. "Let Hall come," quoth one, "he will have a gay time getting in." "Ay," said another, "We have had enough of him and his crew. We want a fair deal and a square game now. And we'll have it too. The Ring is played out, and we must keep them out." "How about Connolly," shouted one of a questionable stripe.

"He's at confession and trying to bring matters straight, and he must have a chance if it takes all the honest men in New-York to help him."

"Sure, divil a bit of use is in it av we don't gis our rights now. Mr. Connolly was fooled by him other fellows," said a laboring man, who was hard by.

"May be they'll get their's too, if there's any law," said a dapper little chap in a gray suit; "and the only way to insure this thing is to take care that the City accounts don't fall into the hands of those whose interest it would be to put them with the stolen vouchers."

Speeches like these indicated the animus of the persons who thronged the park, because, although many men were present whose names, without doubt, figured on the pay-roll, yet they were fearfully in the minority, and like all other rats, were preparing to desert the sinking ship.

At the Times bulletin crowds might have been seen all the afternoon, perusing the Controller's reply to the Mayor, and the inevitable expression of satisfaction at the firm tone of the same gave further proof that this mighty people of New-York, who have so long been trodden beneath the feet of avaricious and unscrupulous men, only needed the word and first movement to enter heartily into a war of reform. On the streets contiguous to Park-row, men eagerly questioned their acquaintances as to the turn and eddies of the political current, and loudly rejoiced when told that the situation was still good, and the investigation unhammered was likely to go on until the rogues were brought to justice. The people seemed to have awakened to a keen sense of peril, for nearly every one uttered words of warning and advice, cautioning the well-meaning citizens to be alive to any ruse Tammany might be prepared to practice. The voice of the people was raised for reform at all hazards.

Every hour some fresh canard was started until many merchants got so restless that they fairly wound up their labors for the day and joined the quid nuncs who oscillated between the Controller's office and the bulletin-board of the New-York Times, where Connolly's reply to the Mayor was posted. The better-informed citizens, whose patriotic ardor prevented their working, flocked either to Mr. Tilden's house in Gramercy-place, or to Gen. McClellan's office in the Department of Docks. Neither gentlemen was to be seen. Soon a rumor went around that Messrs. Tilden and O'Conor were preparing a legal exposition of the case in reply to the Mayor, and this comforted many. But shortly afterward a stupid daily posted on its bulletin-board the tidings that Gen. McClellan had accepted, and this caused a great excitement.

The uncertainty that rested upon this more important point was plainly visible in the groups of two and three that formed everywhere at the corners of streets. It was the war times over again. And indeed, a mighty battle was being fought—the battle of truth against error, of virtue against vice, of honor against corruption. Toward nightfall all the hotels were crowded with eager talkers, who canvassed McClellan's antecedents thoroughly, and seemed unanimous in the opinion that he would never accept. Hall's course was criticised with a plain speaking which it would have done him good to hear. One tall, powerful man from Union proclaimed his complete belief in the annihilation of the Ring, and offered to bet $1,000 that Oakey Hall would either be arrested on a criminal charge or commit suicide within the week. This produced considerable discussion, for there were many who scouted the idea of Hall's being a suicide, but were not so sure about the other clause of the offered wager. It is difficult to convey a just idea of the feverish anxiety manifested by the citizens last night. There were such opposing rumors with regard to the McClellan arrangement, and such a manifest determination on the part of Hall to fight his last battle to the bitter end, that many became faint-hearted, and almost doubted of even ultimate success. "The Ring is so strong," they moaned, just as if the Ring had not been irretrievably breached and bursted. There were others who scouted at the idea of failure, and swore roundly that the good cause would not be wrecked in part with such excellent pilots at the helm. Yet still the anxiety was great, and definite intelligence was eagerly sought for.

AFTER MIDNIGHT.

At a late hour last night our reporter visited the new Court-house. It was lighted up and the doors were securely locked. Outside of each, in the Park and on Chambers-street, stood a policeman, whose duty it was to let no one in or out unquestioned and examined. Inside these guardians were assisted by a large number of watchmen, whose fidelity to the people could be relied on. All these extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the remotest possibility of a second burglary.

The Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of seventy, as announced above, will hold a special meeting today at noon. Their next regular meeting takes place on Thursday next. Yesterday the Subcommittee on Remedies met privately, and drew up a report to be presented to the General Committee. Besides recommending the taking of active measures against the Ring, the report will suggest that the Election laws should be looked into, particularly in regard to the appointment of inspectors, so that the same tricks may not be played this year as last. The success of the efforts already made in breaking up the Ring will urge the Committee into renewed action, and they have determined that nothing shall be wanting on their part to insure ultimate success. The place of Mr. Warren, Assistant Secretary, who resigned in order to associate himself with the Investigating Committee, has been supplied by another gentleman of energy and capacity.

The Investigating Committee.

The report of this Committee on the Corporation debt was to have been ready yesterday, but Mr. Booth stated that it would not now be given out until Wednesday or Thursday, when the Committee will probably hold an open session, at which the Controller will be present.

County Advertising—Facts and Figures of Interest.

Our investigations of the Controller's report, now in the hands of the Supervisors, show, in addition to the figures we have already printed, an extravagance in the matter of county advertising equal to that in other disbursements made by the "Ring." In 1869 there was expended for this purpose $126,700 32; in 1870, $297,817 23, being an increase of $121,737 48 during the latter year. Of the entire amount thus paid out, the *Transcript* Association (Tweed, Wilson and Connolly) received $121,726 76, or nearly the whole amount of the increase. It would seem that while the demand of Tweed for the lion's share of the advertising had to be granted, the "Ring" did not deem it prudent to curtail the expenses elsewhere, so simply added the *Transcript* bill to the rest of the advertising account.

An analysis of this account shows that Tammany's favorites were carefully provided for in this as in all other instances. We find that, next to the *Transcript* the *Daily News* was the favorite, having received for advertising in its various issues the sum of $31,962 25 during the year 1870 alone. Ten papers were selected for their purely Irish nationality, and are represented by such names as *The Irish People*, the *Irish Republic*, the *Emerald*, &c.; six are essentially German, three Hebrew, two Welsh, one Scandinavian, and one Italian. Nineteen newspapers were added to the list in 1870, in place of seven dropped from it. Many of the papers selected for advertising county affairs have only weekly issues, and some of them have such a limited circulation as to be almost unknown; indeed, the first time we ever read the names of seven of them was in this last furnished by the Controller. Of the $283,275 18 expended for advertising for the county account in these two years it is safe to say that $200,000 was literally thrown away.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

An Honest Democratic Journal on Hall's Latest Trick.

All honest Democrats commend the action of Mr. Connolly in the appointment of Mr. Green, and condemn Mayor Hall's latest trick. Their statements are well set forth in the following article from the *Journal of Commerce*, of yesterday:

"It has been for some time the manifest sense of the public that Mr. Connolly should no longer exercise the powers of Controller, and that he should give place to a man in whom the people have confidence. That this reasonable demand might be satisfied, we cordially seconded the efforts of Mayor Hall to persuade Mr. Connolly to resign. Mr. Connolly did not see fit to comply in form with the Mayor's request; but, on taking counsel of Mr. Havemeyer, he has done so in effect, voluntarily laying aside for a term of five months all the authorities of his office, and turning it over entire to Mr. Green, a man whose integrity and ability have been approved in a number of important public stations. The objectionable man was thus out of the way, and the powers and trusts of the Controllership were in trustworthy hands. Under this state of affairs, it is difficult to see what point purpose could be served by the interference of the Mayor, even if the powers he proposes to exercise were undoubted. But it is not many days since he himself declared—and he would hardly thank us for saying that his opinion on such a question is of no value—that under the charter he had no power to remove the Controller. By whose advice he now adopts the view that the charter, in prescribing the tedious process of impeachment, prescribed it only as an alternative to which the Mayor might resort in case he preferred not to exercise the right of immediate removal, which was his by some inherent law of his being, we do not know. The doctrine is to us, at least, a doubtful one. Quite remarkable also is the other ground on which the Mayor rests, that the Controller by simply carrying into effect a provision of law which was directly designed to enable him to turn over to another the powers and duties of his office without resigning it, actually does resign it. It appears the Mayor has not yet sent his letter to Mr. Connolly. He will do well not to send it till he has considered a little more maturely its extraordinary positions. Whether the letter to Gen. McClellan has been sent or not, we are not informed. We can only wonder at the more of the public servants in such a position than Gen. McClellan, but he is hardly the man to accept it when offered with such doubtful rights.

The People in the Controller's Office.

From the Evening Post.

Mr. Andrew H. Green, under the title of Deputy Controller, has assumed all the powers and duties given by law to the Controller. The circumstances under which this step has been taken are fully explained by the correspondence which is printed on the first page of this paper. Mr. Green is a gentleman whose ability and integrity are not questioned even by his enemies. He will exercise at no new fraud, he will conceal no old one. While he has possession of the Financial Bureau of our City Government his reputation will command the credit necessary for its current expenses; he will prevent the removal or destruction of said books or papers; he will guard against further misappropriations of the public money, and he will diligently investigate the present condition of the Treasury and the debt, and collect evidence to be used against the men who have defrauded the people.

For these objects the presence of Mr. Green's name in the Controller's office is a gratifying fact to every honest citizen. His appointment by Mr. Connolly is strangely made, and both the form and the purpose of it are open to serious objections. But it is in strict accordance with the letter of the law, and is entitled to be regarded as legal unless it is set aside by the process of the Courts. Any attempt to interfere with it by mere violence, without the sanction of the highest judicial authority, would be a crime of no common grade. It would be an appeal to the mob, and a sacrifice of public order. We are confident that Mayor Hall will not resort to such a desperate course, for we do not believe that he has a motive for concealing any of the Controller's records strong enough to lead him to such a breach of duty.

It must, therefore, be decided by the courts whether the new charter authorizes the Controller to defy the Mayor who appointed him, and to retain his office after being formally removed by the Mayor, and after a judicial decision has pronounced him guilty of official misconduct. It must be decided in the same way whether a Controller driven from office by the judicial disclosure of his misconduct, may nominally retain his place, nominating his substitute, but abdicating all his own powers. These are difficult, and perhaps doubtful, questions; but we believe that in the end the Courts will decide against Mr. Connolly. If the Mayor really has no responsibility for his subordinates, and no power to get rid of them even after the most notorious misconduct, and in a great public danger, there is a pressing necessity for the speediest possible repeal of the charter which contains such an absurdity.

If Mr. Green's appointment is valid, it will be observed that the Controller is still Richard B. Connolly; that he has absolute authority in his office; that he may at any time revoke his appointment of Mr. Green, and replace Mr. Storrs as Deputy; that he may limit Mr. Green's authority, or restrict its exercise by withholding from him access to any part of the records; that, in short, the prospect of accomplishing any permanent good through Mr. Green depends entirely upon a private and unofficial agreement, incapable, in its nature, of being enforced, and guaranteed by nothing but the personal promise of Mr. Connolly. If the Courts should support Mr. Green in his present commission, they will put it into Mr. Connolly's power to expel Mr. Green again, and to intrench himself in the office, besides, by whole City, until he shall have concealed every evidence of his own guilt and of that of his associates.

Mayor Hall, however, holds the key of the whole situation in his hands. He may properly impeach Mr. Connolly before the Court of Common Pleas, and thus secure his removal within a few weeks. He may immediately apply for an injunction forbidding Mr. Connolly or his deputies to perform any of the duties of the office; and, upon the hearing, may try the validity of his present tenure of the Controllership. But, whatever the result, he will not wisely not to disturb Mr. Green. Even now, the Times asserts, in behalf of Mr. Connolly, that he is ready to hand over the office to Mr. Green if the Mayor will appoint that gentleman. If he will make this appointment he will thus settle the difficulty in a way acceptable to the whole body of honest citizens in New-York.

The only alternative which will not involve the Mayor himself in dishonor is to leave Mr. Green in possession of his office until the Courts settle the question of his right to it; and, if it is decided that the office is vacant, then to appoint either Mr. Green himself, or some gentleman of a character equally high, and equally acceptable to the sincere friends of municipal reform. No political schemer, no associate of the Ring, can be appointed to this office without destroying the present reputation of the appointing officer. Meanwhile all honest men who want the whole truth, and only the truth, will rejoice in every hour that Mr. Andrew H. Green retains possession of the public records.

The Acting Controller.

From the Evening Mail.

Early this morning a quiet, but earnest and dignified, gentleman took possession of the Controller's office and at once began to make himself acquainted with its details. Those who know Andrew H. Green need not to be told that with him the acceptance of any official trust implies the devotion of all his energies to the discharge of its duties, under a sense of responsibility as acute and imperative as is felt by any head of office, executor or assignee. The most remarkable feature of the present efficient administration ever known in this country was that of the old Central Park Commission, of which Hon. Henry G. Stebbins was the head and Andrew H. Green the executive lieutenant and Controller. It needs no commendation from the press to secure our people that with such a man at the portals of the City Treasury thieves cannot enter, nor extravagance waste.

We care nothing about the political combinations which may be back of Mr. Green, or about the motives of Mr. Connolly in calling in an honest man to take his place. We are entirely unfettered and untrammeled by any considerations of friendship or of political alliance. We represent simply the sentiments and wishes of the honest tax-payers of New-York, and half every event that weakens the front of the most powerful combination for plunder that ever was reared in this country.

We welcome the appointment of Andrew H. Green because we know the man and know him to be honest and sound to the core; because we know that he has the ability and experience needed to unravel the iniquities of the Controller's office and to secure an honest and efficient administration hereafter, and because we feel sure that his acceptance of his arduous and painful position has sent terror among the scoundrels who have had the run of the Controller's office.

A German Democratic View of the German Republican Address.

The *Staats Zeitung*, in commenting on the address of the German Republican Central Committee to the German Democracy, calling for joint and united action in the matter of the municipal disorders and troubles, and of the approaching campaign against the Ring, fully approves of the action of the Central Committee, and says that the document calls for earnest attention and immediate action. It is certain, it adds

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, from Liverpool on Sept. 7, and Queenstown on Sept. 8, reached this port yesterday. The *Oceanic*, bearing the same dates, arrived on the previous day. The latest intelligence is fresher by three days than that received Saturday by the *Hermann*.

GUILT OF THE RING.

Foreign Sentiment on the Frauds—The Past of New-York and its Possible Future.

From the London Times, Sept. 6.

In a letter which we published yesterday from our American correspondent there was a piece of news which was almost too good to be true. It was announced that the tax-payers of the City of New-York had at last taken courage to organize a protest against the infamous frauds of the Municipal Administration, and that a public meeting to consider the means of redress had been called for the 4th inst. Although we cannot see any immediate hope of relief for the citizens of New-York, it is encouraging to perceive that they have awakened—certainly not too soon—to a sense of their civil duty. The despotism of the Tammany Ring has been rendered possible by the political cowardice of decent people in New-York, and if the matters to be mended were more trifling citizens must be prepared to make sacrifices, to incur odium, and, it may be, to face danger. But for this nonce they have mainly to blame themselves. If public spirit had been active and high-toned among the prosperous and cultivated classes in the "Empire City," the administration of the municipality, the imposition of the taxes, the control of the Democratic Party in the State, would never have fallen into the hands of the men who now possess them. But, so far, the mischief has been done, and we are afraid it will take a great deal more vigorous protestation than can be embodied in a few speeches at a public meeting to oust the leaders of the Tammany Ring from their position. Controlling, indeed, as they do, the finances of the City, disposing at their will of a revenue of from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 dollars, monopolizing the entire patronage of New-York, appointing every policeman and Custom-house officer, guaranteeing the election of every Magistrate and Judge, securing by a gigantic system of corruption the return of a Democratic majority to the State Legislature, the "Ring," which has its head-quarters at Tammany Hall, can afford to defy any transient outbreak of public indignation. It will require a determined effort, undertaken with determined courage, to heave off this incubus from the richest, the most progressive, and the most populous State of the Union.

The advance made in recent years by the City and State of New-York in wealth and influence has been without parallel in the annals even of the New World. During the civil war it was customary to sneer at the "shoddy aristocracy" of the "Empire City;" and, in truth, vulgarity, laden with endless dollars, had its metropolis in New-York. But the potency of wealth has been felt, notwithstanding. New-York is fast becoming, if it has not already become, the intellectual as it has long been, by a title superior to the Constitution, the material capital of the Union. To it Boston is slowly yielding the first place in literary activity; for to New-York is irresistibly drawn all the fresh intellectual vigor of the country. In New-York, too, we have to look for the true exponents of American politics, of certain of its most serious experiments, of its religious revivals and reversals. But in the midst of all this mental stress and profusion of resources we see a petty clique of ignoble men trafficking in votes, taxing the people grievously, practicing corruption on a scale and with an effrontery which would have appalled WALPOLE, and wishing in imitation of the worst times of the anoit. It is not surprising that with the command of the Municipal finances of the City they should be able to purchase up those Wards which, like the notorious "Bloody Sixth," are populated with the rowdiest and most venal of the Irish immigrants. But there is a large majority of the people of New-York who are neither Irish nor rowdies, who own property, and have an interest in suppressing fraud. Why have these not moved before, and why do they now move timidly, almost hesitating to present a modest protest, which the Tammany Ring will regard with the contempt of practical men? They must surely be aware that no amount of denunciation bestowed upon the business-like corporation is likely to make it disgorge its spoils or even moderate its rapacity. An adventurer in a drama of recent date, answering an appeal from a repentant sister and accomplice, used to remark cynically, "Are you endeavoring to work upon my feelings, or do you think that you can awaken in me a sense of shame?" We can imagine the Mayor of New-York and his confederates addressing some such question to the remonstrants who were to have met on Monday. But we cannot imagine any of them either repentant or ashamed. They have become too hardened in their audacity and impunity. The discovery of their fraudulent dealings with the Gas Companies will not drive them for a few months a little more cautious than they have lately been; but they believe they have too firm a hold on the Statesand City of New-York—nay, even on Congress itself—to be ousted by a spasmodic outbreak of public chonosity. They are the intimate allies of the paraster who nominates the Governor of the State, and who have purchased as many of the State Judges as they require. Tammany Hall dominates the Democratic Party in the State, and lands a hand—not empty—to aid that party where it is weaker outside. Hence its enormous power. Respectable Democrats, loathing its practices and policy, are yoked indissolubly to the Tammany Ring, because it is a bulwark of the party, and the money of which the Ring so freely disposed has till very lately contrived to silence even a politically hostile Press.

The exposure, however, so courageously and effectively made by the NEW-YORK TIMES has set the people of the State of New-York in a position at last clearly to see plainly before the people of New-York the true character of Tammany Hall any longer they can interpret they do so in ignorance. We are told that the inculpated officials—Mr. OAKEY HALL, the Mayor, Mr. TWEED, the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Controller CONNOLLY, and Mr. SWEENY—have, after a long delay, produced the Municipal accounts. Of course, these documents are presented in a state as complicated and bewildering as the insanity of the Ring can render them. But the revelations of the NEW-YORK TIMES have set people on the watch. It is hardly possible that the accounts can be so "cooked" as to prevent the citizens from discovering whether the repairs of Court-houses and public drilling-rooms have actually cost the City those incredible sums said to have been paid on this score to persons in intimate relations with TWEED, SWEENY and their friends. It must be practicable, under any cloud of confused accounts to discover whether or not the City of New-York has been paying 5 cents. to 7½ cents. a month to a single tradesman for repairs employed on its few board-rooms and public offices. The revenue of the City of New-York from taxation is over $4,000,000 a year, yet in 1869 there was a municipal debt of nearly $6,000,000, and on the 1st of January that debt had run up as high as $30,000,000 in seven years and a half the debt charge. Is there one man in City or State who believes that the Tammany Ring remain in power, what will be the position of New-York ten years hence? The prospect is not sanguine. Unfortunately, the system of taxation casts the entire burden on realized property, and the floating masses of the Irish immigrants, and the "residuum" of every country have a direct inducement to enlist under the banner of Tammany Hall, to out-vote, and, if needful, coerce the tax-payers. These have hitherto evidently thought it the better policy to succumb; but this principle of returning to every election may be carried too far. The imposition of persons who have either property or character is fast becoming unendurable in New-York. If the rule of the Tammany despots is tolerated much longer, trade and enterprise will fly from the "Empire City," and prosperity will follow trade and enterprise. Already the corrupt policy of the Ring, which sanctions or organizes the most outrageous extortions on vessels during the quarantine season in the Port of New-York, is driving commerce to other quarters. Even the greatest natural advantages cannot be weighted indefinitely with burdens of extortion and corruption, as the people of New-York will find unless, shaking off social terrorism and political bondage, they exhibit a determination at the next elections to get rid forever of the denomination which now oppresses them.

CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE.

The Bonapartists and the French Peasantry.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC is a candidate for the representation of the canton of, Plaisance in the Conseil-Général. A local paper contains an address to the electors signed by M. DE CASSAGNAC, of which the following are the principal passages: "I am such as you have known me. The misfortunes of my country have not lowered my courage nor changed my heart. I still love, as I have loved, the Imperial régime that has given you sixteen years of calm, of prosperity, and of happiness—that Imperial régime that would still be in power if the defection of cowardly parties had not basely deserted it. Upon the field of battle, I still hate and curse those braggart and impotent men, wrecks of the Republic, who go from the 4th of September to the Commune, from the Commune to the National Assembly, passing thus from treason to revolt, from revolt to servile agitation, from Paris to Versailles. These elections of Conseils-Généraux are something serious for you. O populations of the rural districts! It is in vain that they endeavor to do without you, and attempt to constitute a definitive Government without your consent. It is in vain that they attempt to dishonor you by calling you a 'vile multitude' and 'rurals,' and threatening that you go to the voting urn driven by Pharisees and *gendarmes*. They fear you, for you are France, the real France, that works, and prays, and fights; France laborious, believing, and patriotic; the France, in short, that will save us. Electors, it is the day of special danger, when everything crumbles around us, when the best bases of family, authority and religion are trodden under foot, when revolution crushes and grinds on all sides, when the bands of the Internationale openly preach theft, when the horizon, darkening more and more, is illumined only by the sinister flashes of flaming houses—it becomes necessary for you to close up your ranks, to defend yourselves; it becomes necessary for you to put as your head men whom no peril will daunt in the pursuit of their purpose of securing your political rights, defending your property, and protecting your existence."

DUBLIN RIOTS.

The Latest Scenes of Disorder—Attack on the Police.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the following account of the serious riot which took place in Dublin on Sunday evening, Sept. 3: "As usual in such cases, it was extremely difficult to ascertain the exact particulars, and necessarily on this account Police resources must be largely relied upon. However, so far as we can ascertain, the following appear to be the facts of the case: At about 6 o'clock Inspector MCCORMICK, with six men of the D division, were patrolling Ellis's Quay, when they were attacked by a crowd coming from the direction of the Phœnix Park. The Police allege they gave no provocation whatever, and that they were attacked with sticks and stones. They were compelled to fall back on the Bridewell-lane Station, pursued by the mob throwing stones. In the station was a large body of the Police of the several divisions in reserve, and they sallied out at once. They were about sixty strong, and endeavored, as best they could, to quell the riot. They were met by numbers of the crowd throwing stones. Some persons were arrested. This state of things was going on for some time, the Police constantly sallying out, being met with a volley of stones, and arresting a couple of persons who were turning toward the station. The crowd exhibited the greatest daring, standing the charge of the Police until within a few feet of them, swarming down beside the station and breaking its windows with volleys of stones. One incident deserves to be noticed. It is alleged by the Police that from a public house in the neighborhood an enormous bar of iron was flung at them. Our reporter was shown the bar in question at the Police Station. It weighs several pounds, and would inevitably have killed any unfortunate man on whose head it alighted. The riot did not subside until twelve persons were taken. Of these two were wounded by the batons of the Police, one person received very severe injuries, the rest escaped without injury. The injuries to the Police were slight, we regret to state, of a very severe and serious character. The scene presented at Bridewell-lane Police Station was of a very remarkable character. More than one of the prisoners was present with his head bound up, and exhibiting other signs of having received serious injuries; but it was plain as a glance that the chief sufferers had been the Police. The number of men whose heads were bandaged or faces 'starred' with sticking-plaster was quite appalling. At least twenty-four policemen have received injuries of a nature more or less serious, and an unfortunate man was lying on a stretcher, bleeding profusely, all but insensible, and suffering, it was said, from a fractured skull."

THE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—Klueber Held to Answer.

The inquest in the case of HENRY BROWN, JOHN NOLAN, and KARL KARSTEN, who were killed by the explosion of "Union torpedoes," in front of KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT'S store, No. 128 Beekman-street, on Thursday last, was held by Coroner YOUNG yesterday. The following is a synopsis of the testimony taken:

HERMAN A. LAWRENCE, an expressman, of No. 11 Kneeland-st., testified that he passed the scene of the explosion a few minutes before it occurred; saw a truck in front of KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT'S store; a man was engaged in removing boxes from the truck; a boy was standing on the sidewalk; he removed the boxes and a man was re-marking them; there were several boxes on the truck and four or five on the sidewalk; heard the explosion and went back to see what had happened; boxes were not handled carelessly, and thinks that one of the boxes must have slid off the truck and struck the sidewalk.

CHAS. COLTER, a fish-dealer in Fulton Market, deposed that he had transacted some business in the store adjoining KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT'S; left his business; as he passed the latter store he stopped and watched the parties removing the boxes from the truck; heard a torpedo explode in the store; looked in the door and saw the men who had gone but a short distance when the explosion occurred.

FRANCIS LUTZ, of No. 130 Division-street, testified that he was employed in the store adjoining the one where the explosion occurred; was sitting at his desk writing at the time of the explosion; saw both a dull heavy noise; after the main there were a succession of minor explosions, sounding like pistol-shots.

HENRY BROWN, of No. 1 Hamilton-street, testified that the deceased had, HENRY BROWN, was the last man left him at the door of the store No. 128 Beekman-street to keep count of the loads of coal being put in next door; there was no truck there at that time; witness was engaged in returning to the place and saw his assisting where he had left him, when the explosion occurred; the whole block was in a moment enveloped in a cloud of dust and smoke; witness groped his way in but was compelled to retreat; he rushed in again, and a voice called out, "For the love of God, help me out!" Witness seized him by the collar of his coat and dragged him out of the smoke; he continued the search for his son, and his eldest son called out, "Here he is, father, but he is dead;" saw the driver of the truck drop from the awning.

The statement of the boy, HENRY REICHARDT, of No. 115 Columbia-street, who was in the employ of the firm, and was injured in the Hospital in a dangerous condition, was then read to the jury. He says he had been employed by the firm for about a year and a half; was engaged in scraping the names from the boxes on the truck; the boxes contained Union torpedoes; had been brought from the factory in East New-York; GOLDSCHMIDT told him that the torpedoes were packed so that they would not explode; did not know what caused the explosion.

GEORGE HEILMAN, of East New-York, testified that he was the patentee of the union torpedo; he obtained the patent in 1866, and sold it to KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT early in 1870; sold the whole right, retaining a percentage on the sales; the ingredients of which the torpedo is composed are chlorate of potash, phosphorous and a clay coating; they explode by concussion; do not think them dangerous; would not be afraid to have them in the store; received a royalty of 25 cents. per thousand torpedoes sold; the other profit is a half, yearly royalty; he carried on the business of manufacturing them for three years; does not think that a box falling on the sidewalk would cause any explosion; has handled thousands of boxes, and never had an accident; never had heard of an accident before from this cause; he would be willing to have his children play with them; believed them to be safe; he had originally made them in Germany; came to America and made them; the material used; bombs shown at the Emperor NAPOLEON, the only difference being that the "Orsini" bombs had an iron coating; has no knowledge of chemistry, but knows that concussion will cause an explosion; the shock of one has exploding might explode the others; extreme heat might explode them; the heat of a stove would be sufficient; the heat of the sun would be sufficient to cause an explosion; did not know until Thursday's accident that the shock of a box falling would explode the torpedoes in it; could not say whether a torpedo exploding in the box would explode the others.

CHAS. GILDEMEISTER, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Combustibles, testified that section 3, chapter 742 of the laws of 1871 gives the Fire Commissioners the power to designate time and by whom fire-works may be sold in this City, and that no permit in this respect had been conferred on the witness; permits were given only from June 10 to July 10; saving that no part of either of the Union torpedoes were stored in the police Office; their powers

locally advanced some four or five per cent within the last two months. The story circulated, of course at the instance of the managers of the road, is that a more economical or, in other words, a less dishonest, expenditure of money is to characterize the future management of the Company's affairs. We have still a large remnants of faith in the intelligence of the public, and do not believe they can ever again be deceived into the purchase of Erie stock so long as the concern remains under its present management. And, furthermore, we are satisfied that the other part of the transactions in its recent financial history will not easily be forgiven, both purchases and sales being generally made for account of one and the same person. In this way the quotations have been artificially carried up to higher points, and in a reasonably active market, which we have not had for a few days past, may be continued indefinitely. The object in so much stock-jobbing is, of course, to defraud the credulous into the belief that the public are buying, upon the theory that those who formerly plundered the road, and thereby rose to the countin-room and home of many a stockholder, have now been converted, and while professing repentance for the past, are really bent upon a thorough system of reform in the future. Whether the public may seem to have been duly enlightened by these means, and satisfactorily convinced of the reformation of the road's managers, is a question which only the future can resolve. But at the advanced rates ruling to buy it back seems at the present time only to encourage a repetition of the old and oft-exposed system of fictitious supplies as double their cost, and by other devices tends to swell the apparent prosperity of the road to earn more than mere running expenses and interest on its bonded debt. Such a result is not what called Lord's building, when it assisted until these and those received their interest, is due only to the fact that the payment of interest is absolutely necessary to enable the conspirators to maintain their grip upon the railway.

Speculators would know at just what point the change in tactics would take place; they could of course make a handsome "turn" by buying the stock and holding for a rise; but how are they to know that it would not be left on their hands at 30 or at 5 per cent.? If Fisk and GOULD really desire to give the stock a permanently enhanced value, the modus is "as easy"—even for them—as lying. Let them add all the discovered realties and with them abandon all of which and unsalable shares since in their stead men who enjoy the unquestioned confidence of the public, and the stock which few have now the temerity to touch unless protected by their names, will be lifted to a point which may be disposed of at a profit that ought to be satisfactory to even the most insatiable monster of the Ring. Without a radical reform such as this, all sensible men will remain stolidly indifferent to quotations, however high, and "heed not the song of the charmer, charm he never so wisely," will let the whole concern severally alone."

Reopening of the Stock Exchange—Remarks of the President.

The new hall of the Stock Exchange was formally opened, yesterday morning, by the President, Mr. W. R. CLARK, who thanked the Building Committee for the able manner in which they performed the duties which had been assigned to them. He gave a short sketch of the history of the Exchange from its foundation in 1792, in the course of which he said: I request the present improved accommodations of the New-York Stock Exchange as marking a new era in its history. It would not be unbecoming in the connection to refer to some of the places in the past where the business of the Exchange has been transacted. It was about the year 1838 that the Stock Exchange occupied a room to hold its meetings in what is known as Jauncey Court, in Wall-street. It also occupied quarters in Wall-street, near Pearl-street, and then it moved to the Merchants' Exchange, where it occupied a room in the third story of that building, on the William-street side, and in the year 1863 it moved to the third story of the Open Exchange Bank. While there the Sebuylar brands took place in Harlem and Newarkvan stock. In 1868 it moved to what is called Lord's building, where it remained until 1869, and then received its present location as tenants of the Building Association. You are all familiar with the purchase of this property of the above Association for $630,000, about a year ago, and the improvements that have now been put on it, which will make the whole cost to the Stock Exchange, as I understand, $1,000,000 for the whole building, with the vaults, cost the Building Association over $600,000, and I am now of opinion that the recent alterations are worth to the Stock Exchange for the purposes of their buildings, $600,000 more, over and above the original price the Stock Exchange gave for the building.

In conclusion, he congratulated his fellow members on the completion of the building.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES—FIVE-TWENTIES.

BANKING OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS less than one-third ($5,000,000) remain unsold, and this remainder is being taken so rapidly as to insure the early closing out of the loan. This fact, together with the completion of the road, should carry these bonds above par, the same as the CENTRAL PACIFIC SIXES negotiated by us. The five-twenty option of the Government having already expired on all sexes of five-twenty Bonds, except 1867s and 1868s, they are liable to be called in for payment. The thousands and Ohio Sixes have absolutely 30 years to run before maturity; and can now be bought 87 per cent less than THE ROSTERS, 20 per cent less than FIVE-TWENTIES of the new FIVE PER CENTS, and 34 per cent less than SIXES of 1861; are equally sure to be paid, principal and interest, in gold coin. Price, at present, 90 and accrued interest—that is, with coupon payable Nov. 1 attached.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $903 (1,000 coupons and Ohio Bond costs today $870 (1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $90 87.

Only a small amount of the latter denomination remains, and no more can be made. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as Five-Twenties.

This debt is created by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company in order more speedily and effectually to extend and complete the main line of their Road to the Ohio River. This work—the most important internal improvement now progressing in the country—is rapidly approaching completion. It will establish another and superior line of communication between the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and the eastern cities; bringing ten millions of people, mainly producers, nearer to the centres of consumption in the Eastern States, and nearer to the political and commercial capitals of their country. Such is the commanding importance of this Trunk Line, that the larger cities of the West are projecting feeders to connect with it, so as to avail themselves of its unequaled facilities as soon as it is completed. Large tracts of valuable coal and iron lands along its route are passing into the hands of practical miners and iron manufacturers; a large city is springing up at the western terminus, the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio, where it intersects 12,000 miles of river transit, and will soon be in connection with 30,000 miles of railroad carriage.

When the United States was engaged in creating its debt and the price was low, we advised our customers to place their surplus in United States Bonds. The Government is now enabled to buy its bonds from its surplus revenues; raise their high prices. Holders can now exchange their Government bonds for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS with great advantage. A Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the Road.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

☞ No. 5—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow Four per Cent. interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

Northern Pacific GOLD BONDS.

DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS, AND ESpecially since the closing of the Government Loan by our first, the demand for

7-30 Northern Pacific GOLD BONDS

has been LARGER THAN EVER, while the exchange of Five-Twenties called in for redemption in Washington is daily increasing.

This shows that holders of Five-Twenties are not only alive to their interests, but that they have the fullest confidence in NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The Bonds are secured, beyond all question, by a first and only mortgage on the Road, its entire rolling stock, and 50,000,000 acres of the finest land in the world.

We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public with the same confidence we did the Government Loans.

All marketable Securities received in exchange.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI 8 PER CENT. BONDS, For sale by W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 58 Pine-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92 and interest. by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	13	Hops, bales	337
Brown corn, bales	11	Hides, No.	8,057
Bone meal, pkls.	25	Hides, bales	645
Cotton, bales	2,331	Leather, sides	13,327
Corn meal, pkls.	1,000	Lead, pigs	1,000
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	245	Spirits Turp., bbls.	224
Copper ores, tons	1,000	Sugar, hhds.	1,000
Coffee, bags	43	Oakum, pkls.	43
Domestics, pkls.	1,000	Lard, pkls.	1,000
Eggs, bbls.	737	Lard, kegs	1,000
Flour, bbls.	16,650	Sperm, pkls.	45
Tobacco, hhds.	1,000	Butter, pkls.	2,262
Tobacco, cases	146,000	Cheese, pkls.	11,310
Oats, peckages	75,000	Tallow, pkls.	1,000
Rye, bushels	64,761	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Malt, bushels	600	Spirits, bbls.	1,000
Wheat, bushels	20,210	Sumac, bags	740
Grass seed, bags	1,000	Cotton, bales	1,000
Flax seed, bags	2,454	Teas, half-chests	530
Beans, bushels	99	Tobacco, hhds.	884
R. W. Peas, bags	78	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,120
Peanuts, bags	1,000	Whisky, bbls.	1,000
Grease, pkls	6	Wool, bales	394
Hemp, bales	9		

The general clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the schooner *Leading Star*—5 cases Oysters, 714 bbls. Flour, 700 boxes Candles, 50 cases Rice, 25 bbls. Pork.

By the brig *Fidelia*, for Genoa—2,367 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Alexander*, for London—120 bbls. Tobacco, 24,627 bushels Wheat, 2,750 bbls. Linseed-cake, 200 boxes Stained Lime Wood.

By the steamer Oneida, for Liverpool—30,800 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,263 Staves.

By the ship *Hannelius*, for Liverpool—15,600 bushels Corn, 46,326 bushels Wheat, 287 bbls. Rosin; 10 bbls. Grease, 324 tcs. Lard, 50 Glass Cases, 127 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Elbe*, for Havre—42,230 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—220 pkgs. Tobacco, 1 barrel Tobacco, 200 bales Cotton, 4 cases Samples, 1 bale Specimens, 31 boxes Cheese, 2 cases Bacon, 10 tcs Dry Hides, 75 rolls Leather, 44,161 bush. Oil Wheat.

By the brig *Rose Standish*, for Maracaibo—736 bbls. Flour, 15 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Hams, 107 boxes Cheese, 200 boxes Paper, 25 bbls Brooms, 100 bales Buntin, 600 bales Lard, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 1 Carriage.

By the steamer *Leading Star*, for Glasgow, 3d—2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Refined, 1,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 2,000 bbls. Refined, 1,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Kitty Tracy, and Mr. Harry Beckett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Mr. John T. Raymond, and Mr. Robt. Fiteman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OOFTY GOOFT. Leading characters by Messrs. G. Philips, J. S. Stanley, Miss Postal and Miss Jane Burke.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Hoyt, Kine, Lemoyne, Davies, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitz and Miss Lizzie Wilmore, Miss Bockhurst and Miss Annie Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, G. K. Fox, and the Martens and Kinsley troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
CARL, THE FIDDLER. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Vienna Ruby Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
24th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
Corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hours in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

[F] For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 125th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av., also at No. 1,261 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

[F] Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We consider any circumstances refusing rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

[F] Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The first edition of the New Pamphlet, containing a complete History of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is rumored that M. LEON LAY will leave the French Assembly.

A terrible railway accident took place yesterday at Champigney, France, by which nine persons were killed and many wounded.

M. THIERS is consulting on the advisability of disarming the National Guards in the Department of Bouches due Rhone.

The Spanish newspapers advocate the adoption of the income tax in Spain as a means of increasing the revenue.

The Dutch States General was opened yesterday; the King promising a reform of taxation and the reorganization of the army.

It is feared that the new Customs Treaty between France and Germany will fail, as the latter objects to certain alterations made in it by the French Assembly.

The Committee of Twenty-five will hold a meeting every week during the recess of the French Assembly.

The French Frees are urging upon the people the importance of the elections for General Councils, to take place next October.

The King of Belgium has arrived in England. There was no public demonstration.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading among the cattle in Norfolk, England.

The American Government has sent a circular, which has not yet been made public, to its ministers in the various courts respecting the results of the Salzburg Conference.

GENERAL.

Senators SUMNER and WILSON, of Massachusetts, have been interviewed on the subject of Gen. BUTLER as a candidate for Governor, and express it as their opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Republican Party to have him nominated.

Three hundred kegs of gunpowder exploded on Saturday in a cellar at Pioche, Nevada, when near $250,000 worth of property was destroyed. Several persons were also killed, and a large number wounded, some of whom will die. The cause of the explosion has not transpired.

The death of the hostile Chief COCHISE is reported from wounds received in a fight with Mexican troops in Sonora.

By the new changes in the Signal Service office at Washington several new improvements in meteorological instruments will be put into use.

Gen. CROOK has made a treaty with the Coyote Apaches by which they agree to join the white forces against the hostile Apaches.

The repairs at the Capitol at Washington have been very extensive this Summer, but one of the bronze doors has unfortunately been injured.

Gen. CROOK is satisfied he can conquer the Apaches if the Peace Commissioners will let him alone.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER, the Indian Agent, has examined the Valley of Salarosa, in Arizona, and declared it an Indian reservation for the roving Apaches of that territory.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, met yesterday at the Sherman House, Chicago, and were escorted to the Metropolitan Hall, where an address of welcome was delivered by P. G. M. Roosen.

A party of old Forty-niners have arrived at Tucson from San Francisco Mountain, in Arizona, where they found rich placers, but were driven off by the Apaches.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR has given a legal opinion in favor of the course taken by Controller CONNOLLY. It is now open to the *Herald* and *World* to prove that Mr. O'Conor knows nothing about the law, and that he is in league with the "Custom-house Party"—whatever that may be—to deceive the public. In the meantime, we advise the public to believe in Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN rather than in the *World* and the *Herald*. The "Committee of Seventy" fully approve of Mr. CONNOLLY's course, and will support him in it to the best of their ability. A meeting of the Committee takes place this morning, as will be seen from an announcement on our fifth page. Whatever may be Mr. CONNOLLY's share in the transactions which we have made public, he is entitled to some thanks now for placing all the documents in his office at the disposal of a Democrat whose honor is unsullied, and with whose verdict the public ought to be thoroughly contented, no matter on which side it may tell. If Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN is not to be trusted, we may as well acknowledge at once that all men are rogues. As Republicans, we are satisfied with the choice of this Democrat, and we hope the City will never fall into worse hands. We, who have fought this fight for over fifteen months against good and evil report, would rather face any disaster than see the citizens "sold out" now, or place confidence in any man whose honesty was for a moment in doubt. We venture to assure our readers that their interests will not suffer in the hands of the Deputy Controller.

Life would be too short to contradict all the reports which the scribes of the Ring circulate about the TIMES. Some confidence must be placed in the intelligence of the public, and if after twenty years of faithful service to that public, every idle story required a denial from us, our position would be an unenviable one. It is natural to look for slander from the tools of the Ring, and we do look for it, and are not disappointed. The following story, however, calls for explicit contradiction. It appears in the Chicago *Times*, and it relates to the recent purchase of the Raymond shares in the NEW-YORK TIMES by Mr. E. B. MORGAN:

"The announcement of the transfer of this property to Mr. E. B. MORGAN was made in the TIMES a few weeks ago. It will be recollected, with a great flourish of trumpets. The fact was stated that it was a triumph over the Tammany Ring, which the TIMES had been pitching into severely for several days, with strong hints of their power to strike harder. Mr. MORGAN'S purchase was aided by Collector MURPHY and Surveyor CORNELL in the sum of $10,000 each. The day after Mr. MORGAN announced his purchase of the Raymond interest, which gave him and Mr. JOURS control of the TIMES, that paper commenced the work of unseating Tammany."

Mr. E. B. MORGAN bought and paid for the shares in question at $11,000 each, out of his own private funds. We have never received any help or favors from the Custom-house officials, and never expect or wish to receive any. Ours is a paper for the public, not for any clique, big or little, and the "Custom-house" has no more influence over us than any other "house," or than the Tammany Ring. As regards the time when we commenced to "unseat Tammany," our readers will bear witness that it dates back fully fifteen months—in other words, to the time when "Tammany" proved to be only another name for a den of thieves. We invariably pass by unnoticed all attacks upon persons connected, or supposed to be connected, with this journal, disgusting as they are—and we only refer to the above story for the purpose of showing how little any slander invented about the TIMES deserves to be believed.

No one supposed that Gen. MCCLELLAN would accept Mayor HALL'S invitation to shield the Ring from exposure. We now have his own statement that he immediately and absolutely declined it. No other course was open to him. Whatever opinion may have been formed by Republicans of his general political course, he was never suspected of affiliation with the corrupt gang who now seek to hide behind his name. If we did not know from his own lips that he had promptly rejected the Mayor's proposition, we should infer as much from HALL'S cunning statement that no answer to it had been received. The recklessness and absurdity of HALL'S present course are inexplicable on the theory of his being in full possession of his senses.

Justice, Not Scapegoats.

There is probably no intelligent man in the City who is under any misapprehension with regard to the tactics pursued by Mayor HALL. To save himself he is willing to sacrifice any or all of his colleagues,—for a man without principle is generally without honor—and when he has sent one of his illiterate articles to the "intellectual department" of the *Herald*, and "scan" his bought and paid for vassal of the *World*, he thinks he has saved himself. This man, as little to be trusted as any member of the Tammany gang, still flatters himself that he will be able to find safety in hiding behind the *Herald*—a paper which has been daily losing ground for weeks and months past, and which has madly thrown away all the influence it ever had. HALL proved how little he was capable of understanding public opinion when he issued the infamous order of the 13th of July. He is now silly enough to imagine that the *Herald*, which has deliberately cheated the public all through the present contest, and lied about it, and done its best to turn aside popular indignation—which to this hour has *suppressed all evidence of the City frauds*—the Mayor supposes, we say, that this paper, the accomplice of thieves and abortionists, can save the greatest knaves of the Tammany crew, and place the public once more under an organized system of robbery. Would the public ever have heard of the gigantic frauds which have been committed in this City if the *Herald* could have prevented it? (Did it not for weeks and months systematically ignore the whole subject? Has it not denied that any frauds whatever have been committed? Who, then, can be infatuated enough to believe a single word it says hereafter on this subject?

The *World* may abuse Mr. TILDEN and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, two of the most honored men the Democratic Party can boast of today, but in so doing it only brings further contempt upon itself. The facts of the case are so simple that any child can see what they mean. It is vital to HALL and SWEENY that the papers now in the Controller's office shall never come under the public eye—upon that their very safety depends. They will fight like wild beasts driven to bay to prevent the publication of these papers. Hence the insane shrieks of the *World* against ANDREW H. GREEN and Mr. TILDEN—two men of all others whom its editor, if he was in his right mind, might be expected to treat with respect. Hence, also, the note of anguish which Mayor HALL sounds through the degenerate columns of the *Herald*. Now whatever may be Mr. CONNOLLY'S offenses—and our readers well know that we have never extenuated them—he has at least done the right thing in putting himself entirely into the hands of an honest man, and saying to him, "Take all my books and papers; whatever they may prove, you are welcome to them. Let the public know the truth." Whereas, HALL and SWEENY say, "For Heaven's sake burn or destroy these papers, or, if you cannot do that, let us put our own man in, and try to 'fix things' to suit ourselves." The Mayor is, indeed, half wild at the prospect of his guilt being brought home to him. First he solemnly declares that he has no power to remove the Controller—then he writes a letter removing him. He is playing his game as badly as ever a man did in this world—every move he makes is a false one. He thought to silence the TIMES by bringing an action against it—the public saw what that meant at once. He tried to save himself and two of his confederates by sacrificing a fourth. He hoped to befool the public by means of the *Herald*, and all that he has done is to half ruin the *Herald*—ask any news-vender how many *Heralds* he sold six months ago, and how many he sells today. In short, HALL is not even a clever schemer—he is only a vulgar and stupid one. That he will fight hard now is nothing to his credit—rats will do that when you drive them into their last corner. And without being over sanguine, we believe we are right in asserting that HALL and his fellow-traitors are in their last corner now. *The public will have the truth*, not vengeance on one man, but justice against the whole faction. If HALL wants a trustworthy man in the Controller's office, why not put Mr. GREEN there? Because Mr. GREEN would tell the *whole truth*, and that—aye, or half of it—would convict HALL, and he knows it. What use was it to steal papers from the Controller's office, if damning documents are now to be produced in face of day? CONNOLLY, by his present action, has at least proved that he was innocent of the curious "robbery" committed in his office. Another mind planned that little job, and we hope to have proofs of it in a few days.

It is for the people to manage this case now. Will they allow HALL, SWEENY and TWEED to plunder them at their leisure, at the dictation of newspapers which have done nothing but deceive them all through this long fight? For our own parts our course is clear, and we shall never swerve from it. We demand strict and impartial justice for every member of the Ring. We do not want "Jonahs" or "scapegoats." We do not want a mock trial and the acquittal of the chief offenders. Above all, we do not want a sham reform foisted upon us, and the worst evils of the old system continued under the worst men. This is perfectly clear and straightforward. Let the *Herald* and *World* continue to try and bamboozle the public—the necessity of the hour is apparent to every one, and that necessity is, total destruction of the Ring, and an end to the gigantic corruption which HALL and SWEENY planned quite as much, if not more, than TWEED and CONNOLLY.

Hall's Innocence and Poverty.

The backers of Mayor HALL in his attempt to screen himself, by making a victim of CONNOLLY, are taking great pains to impress upon the public mind that HALL was not a sharer in the plunder of the City Treasury, and derived no pecuniary benefit therefrom. The *Herald* asserts that he is a poor man, and the *Evening Post*, of Saturday, says that it has "private information of a convincing character" that the Mayor never profited by any of the frauds on the Treasury. In answer to this, we may be permitted to state what, but for this plea of poverty, we might not have stated, that we have "private information of a convincing character" that Mayor HALL has had on deposit, for months past, in the Tenth National Bank, (well known as the "Ring" bank,) at no time less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and from that up to half a million, and that all the members of the "Ring" have had an equal, and some of them a greater, amount on deposit in the same bank. Now, it may be that this money is only the surplus proceeds of that "successful practice" of his profession, which HALL took pains to inform the world, in one of his affidavits, was his main source of livelihood; but we submit that a man who can afford to keep on deposit in bank from a quarter to a half million of dollars for months together, cannot properly be called a poor man. He may not have stolen the money, but he certainly cannot plead poverty as an offset to any charge that may be preferred, or any suspicion that may be entertained, against him.

But it is a matter of little consequence to tax-payers, except in the suits that may hereafter be brought to recover the stolen funds, whether Mayor HALL took his share of the plunder in money or in promises of political preferment. So far as his honesty goes, it is all the same whether a portion of the proceeds went into his pockets, or whether his ambition led him to forego his "rake," on a pledge from his Ring associates that he should be made Governor of the State. What the people charge against him, and what no "private information" of his friends, or plea of poverty from his organs, will serve to gainsay, is that he connived at and aided in the robbery of the Treasury, even if he did not share in the plunder; that he signed warrants for millions of dollars that were fraudulent on their face, and that no man who was not blind, or an idiot, could have failed to see and know were barefaced swindles on the Treasury. If he professes ignorance of their true character, he confesses himself unfit for the office he holds, and ought to resign forthwith. But he was not ignorant of the frauds that were being perpetrated, and the best evidence of it is the manner in which he treated the exposure of these frauds when it was first made. Had he been innocent of any complicity in the frauds, or ignorant of their existence, he would have been as startled at their exposure, and as indignant against their authors, as all the rest of the community was. Nay, as the Mayor of the City and guardian of the people's interests, he should have been the most startled and indignant man in the whole City, and should have been the first to demand a thorough investigation of the frauds and a speedy punishment of the men who perpetrated them. But what did he do? The people have not forgotten the silly, petifogging, and contradictory defenses he interposed for the thieves at that time, and those who now urge the plea of innocence in his behalf will do well to recall them to mind. It is sufficient to say that no man who was personally innocent of participation in the frauds—certainly no man who had been previously ignorant of them—could possibly have treated their exposure in the way Mayor HALL did.

But there is other and abundant evidence to show that HALL knew all about these swindles, and had used his position as Mayor to conceal them from the public. It should be borne in mind that he has filled the office of Mayor since the 1st of January, 1869—now nearly three years. During all this time charges have been rife, both in public and private, of fraud and mismanagement in the Controller's office. From the time HALL took the Mayor's chair, the quarterly reports required by law from the head of that office ceased, and no appeals from the Press, or from tax-payers, could induce the Controller to publish the transactions of the Finance Department of the City. Why did not HALL do his duty as Mayor, and enforce the law requiring these reports to be made? Why was it that all the business of the Controller's office was concealed from the public, with the connivance of the Mayor, till more than a year after the charter of 1870 had gone into operation? and even then the people were put off with a mere statement of the public debt, deceptively rendered, and with no information whatever as to what had become of the money. It was because each and every member of the Ring, Mayor HALL included, knew that the treasury had been swindled out of millions of dollars, and that the publication of the Controller's reports, as required by law, would show the fact. The plan was to postpone the publication of detailed reports of that office until the frauds, in case they ever should come to light, would appear as of so old a date that the public would take no interest in them. This was why the new charter was so cunningly framed as to keep the Ring in office for five years in spite of the people. It was thought that by that time the frauds would be so old as to excite no attention, even if they were exposed. We repeat, therefore, that it is of no consequence, so far as Mayor HALL'S honesty is concerned, whether he got a share of the plunder or not. He was a party to the frauds; he entered into a plot, and used his official position to conceal them from the public; and when they were exposed, he resorted to all the arts and subterfuges of a pettifogging lawyer to belittle their importance, and to protect the authors of them from the indignation of an outraged people.

Russia and Germany.

The cable reports that the change of tone by the Russian Press, in regard to Prussia and Germany, is complete. In estimating the political significance of newspaper articles in St. Petersburg or Moscow, it is necessary to bear in mind that public opinion, in our sense of the word, does not exist in the Empire of the Czar. The civilization of that vast country is still of a very rudimentary kind, and unless among the educated circles of the great cities, the denial of the right of public assemblage and the absence of the freedom of the Press, are scarcely felt to be hardships. Accordingly, when a little over a year ago, the anti-Prussian tone of Russian newspapers was suddenly changed into one of conciliation and praise, it was never imagined that the reading circles of the old and new capital of Russia had been suddenly seized with admiration for the policy and solicitude for the future of Germany. A hint from the Imperial Closet was the simple explanation of the change, just as the absence of any hint to the contrary has been the most probable cause of the gradual relapse of Russian newspapers into their old anti-German fulminations. That these should go on increasing in violence, is a tolerably certain proof that the conversations at Gastein, and the interview at Ischl between the Emperors WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH, have not been received with unqualified satisfaction in the diplomatic circles of St. Petersburg. It is the merest childishness to connect the distribution of the Russian Press with the great military evolutions which ended on August 23, and thence to infer that the Empire is in a warlike mood. All that can be inferred from the course of journals controlled, and in some cases inspired by the Government, is that a close alliance with Austria must cause Germany to become more and more out of sympathy with the aims of Russia and must, accordingly, compel the latter at some time more or less distant, to seek another ally.

A French paper of imaginative tendencies gave the following as the points of agreement reached at the meetings of the Emperors of Germany and Austria: The German Provinces of Austria were to be, after due preparation, introduced into the Germanic Confederation; the Austro-Hungarian Empire was to be extended on the other side to the mouths of the Danube and to the Balkans, (thus absorbing the Danubian Principalities;) the rights of Prussia in the German-speaking Baltic Provinces of Russia were to be declared, and a Slavonic Kingdom, extending from the Prussian frontier southward along the line of the Dnieper to the Black Sea, was to constitute a solid wedge between Russia and Central Europe forever. Though this is obviously pure fiction, it is tolerably well invented. An ever-widening breach between the policy of Russia and Germany would doubtless lead to some such result—that is, after Russia and her allies had been beaten in a great European war. The cause of the natural antagonism between Russia and Austria is not difficult to understand. The commercial and political future of Russia in Europe alike depend on pushing her frontier as far south as the Adriatic. The mouths of the Danube represent the first step toward Constantinople; but Russia on the Danube would be a perpetual menace to Austria, whose Eastern populations naturally gravitate toward the great Slavonic power just as a large proportion of those in the West have a kindred affinity to Germany. An offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Germany would therefore have pointed toward the gradual dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, just as the present understanding between Germany and Austria implies resistance to any territorial enlargement of Russia in Europe. Its only immediate result will be to familiarize Russia with the idea of an alliance with France, and so to keep alive the foolish longing of the French people to fight the late war over again.

Caught in their Own Trap.

One of the most satisfactory incidents of the present dilemma in which our "Ring" thieves find themselves is the retributive justice that has overtaken them through instrumentalities of their own creation. The cunning devices which they invented to defraud the people have now returned to torment themselves. That extraordinary production, the Ring Charter of 1870, with its subsequent amendments, was framed with the design of protecting and perpetuating a conspiracy against the City Treasury. The Controller, with the other heads of Departments, was made entirely independent of the people, or of any other authority, for five years from the time of his appointment. The power of removal, which HALL now so anxiously craves, was purposely taken away from the Mayor by the charter, for fear that, before the expiration of this five years, an Anti-Ring Mayor might be elected who would dismiss the Ring officials, and fill their places by men who would overhaul their records. It was by no accident or oversight that the Controller was left independent of the Mayor; for this very provision was objected to when the charter was under discussion in the Senate; and among the numerous amendments offered by Senator GERMIT and others, was one that all heads of Departments be subject to removal at any time by the Mayor, with or without cause. It was argued that there was a manifest design on the part of the framers of the charter to get a particular set of men in office, and keep them there in spite of the wishes of the people. No attention, however, was paid to these objections, or to any others that were offered, and the charter was forced through the Legislature precisely as it came from the ponderous brain of PETER B. SWEENY. PETER now sees his mistake; but it is too late. Mayor HALL'S eleventh hour discovery that the power of removal is "incident" to the power of appointment, is worthy of the pettifogging brain from which it emanated. There can be no "incidental" or inferred powers, where the plain intention of the Legislature is beyond dispute, as it is in this case. The very authority which the Mayor now claims, was distinctly and specifically denied by a deliberate vote of the Legislature after their attention had been called to it. We do not believe there is a Court in the State that would assert Mayor HALL'S right to remove Controller CONNOLLY, after reading the present charter, and knowing the circumstances attending its passage through the Legislature.

The Coming Musical and Dramatic Season.

With the first flecks of crimson in our autumnal woods, and the flight of the song-birds southward, there appear the promises of those who are to supply New-York with amusements during the coming season. As usual, these promises are sonorous and richly varied. Pleasures of rare and costly quality are confidently announced. Nothing in the past, we are given to understand, can compare with the pleasures to come. These assertions have no novel sound. They are as familiar as the strains of a much-hackneyed opera, and, in general, make about as much impression. Yet, as some philosopher says, it is the impossible that always happens, and there is cause to hope that the announcements for the forthcoming season may be literally interpreted, if, indeed, performance in some instances does not outstrip them.

The season is, in fact, likely to be very brilliant. To begin with our usual stumbling-block, the Italian opera, the arrangements of the Messrs. STRAKOSCH really warrant sanguine expectations. Of the genius and popularity of Mlle. NILSSON there can be no question, and in the parts which she is to sing the lady has already earned high distinction. The "Hamlet" and "Mignon" of AMBROISE THOMAS are among the novelties expected that will afford Mlle. NILSSON her choicest opportunities. A young singer of acknowledged European position, Mlle. MARIE LEON-DUVAL, who has pleased a London audience in *Marguerite*, even after PATTI and ILMA DI MURSKA, is among Mr. STRAKOSCH'S engagements; and the contralto, Miss CARY, has made a success which artistically and nationally is a matter of pride. M. CAPOUL, the new tenor, is an artist of high rank. There is no doubt of his excellence as a light tenor of the French school, in the possession of a voice of great sweetness and purity and a finished dramatic style. Of Signor BELLETTI, who is also of the company, we need not speak. His merits and popularity are thoroughly known and secured. M. ARNAUD BARRE is the baritone, and M. JAMET the basso of the party, and to these is now to be added Signor BUONGIOVANNI. There is little fear but that with this troupe, conducted by such leaders as Mr. MAPLESON and Signor BOSONI, the public can depend on hearing some Italian operas delivered in a really excellent manner.

Anticipating the Italian season, the Stadt Theatre threw open its doors last night for German opera, and the English PARENA-ROSA company will begin work at the Academy in a few days. The occasion of the former event was the *début* in America of the famous Herr WACHTEL, of whose performance we speak elsewhere. Mr. CARL ROSA'S force includes no fewer than three sopranos. Of these, Mme. PARENA-ROSA is well known and admired; Mme. VANZINI (Mrs. VAN ZANDT) sang here with fine promise seven years ago, and Mlle. CLARA DOMIA comes hither as a stranger. Mme. VANZINI has won for herself, during the past few years, a distinguished European standing, and in some parts has, of late, been warmly praised by dependable judges. Mlle. DOMIA, the daughter of the English composer, Mr. JOHN BARNETT, is said to be beautiful as well as clever. Mrs. SEGUIN and Mrs. ATHELEY COOKE are the contraltos; and Mr. TOM KARL the new tenor, will create, it is hoped, a great impression. Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE is regarded, we suppose, as the robust tenor of the assemblage; Mr. ATHELEY COOK, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL and Mr. ELLIS RYDE will sing the baritone and bass parts, while Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN is the buffo. Mr. HOWARD GLOVER is to direct a numerous chorus, including efficient importations, and Mr. ROSA will preside in the orchestra. The materials are assuredly here for a capital working company and a highly prosperous season. Apart from this, English song is to be represented by a superb ballad troupe, managed by Mr. GEORGE DOLBY. The concerts of Mr. DOLBY begin on the 9th of October, and four will be given in the same week. Miss EDITH WYNNE, Mr. SANTLEY, Mme. PATEY, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS and Mr. J. G. PATEY lend a strength to this combination that must be at once acknowledged, and such as should assure admirable concerts, and the hearty support of refined lovers of art. Besides these concerts and those of the Philharmonic, the Church Music Association, and others by our various societies, Mrs. CHARLES B. MOULTON will, it is expected, give a series of musical soirées at STEINWAY'S, which are sure to be numerously and fashionably attended.

Dramatic affairs give token of being as flourishing as musical ones. Next Monday Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN makes her first appearance here in ten years, an event which must be regarded as of leading theatrical importance. Miss CUSHMAN is to open in *Queen Katharine*, and will be supported by Mr. WILLIAM CREAWICK. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear in due time at his own theatre in a fresh and splendid Shakespearean revival, and Mr. FECHTER, who is understood to be making extensive preparations to that end, will soon be heard of at the French house in Fourteenth-street. Mrs. MATHILDA HERON, a lady whose artistic achievements have been singularly original and striking, will soon reappear in New-York, and produce, we are told, some new plays. The regular season at Wallack's will begin next week, and what with a powerful company, new comedies, and his own powerful attraction, the manager will doubtless quite equal, if he does not eclipse, his past triumphs. At the Fifth-avenue Mr. DALY has placed another American play in handsome style upon the stage, and "Divorce" is drawing houses packed nightly to overflowing. Meanwhile "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic, bids fair to rival the longevity, if not the immorality, of the "Black Crook." At Niblo's, "Carl, the Fiddler," another new piece, was acted last night; and Mr. EMMET continues, although in his fifth week, to charm appreciative audiences, and "Oofty Gooft," produced last night for the first time, will enjoy, we dare say, his due share of good fortune at the Grand Opera-house. Besides the dramatic treats that already spread or in active preparation, a new theatre in Fourteenth-street offers peculiar attractions of a miscellaneous character, and Wood's Museum continues a favored resort of all classes, and especially of little people and of our country cousins.

It will be seen from this catalogue that the Metropolis is unlikely to suffer this season from the lack of musical or dramatic amusement. The list includes entertainments calculated for the acceptance of a wide range of tastes, and is certainly as comprehensive as could be desired. It will be admitted, moreover, as regards the delicate and costly pleasures of the opera, that the prospects are better, both in the Italian and English field, than they have been before in some years. Perhaps it would not be going too far to say that some works are likely to be done in a superior fashion to any ever seen in New-York. It will certainly be a great stride forward in the operatic field, and one to call for general felicitations, if the performances of the season should equal the promise of them; and we shall rejoice if we are enabled to confer upon the respective managers even higher praise.

MINOR TOPICS.

We give in another column some suggestive details in regard to the progress of the water-meter swindle. TWEED and one or two confederates are pushing through this job with a despairing energy begotten of the conviction that it is one of the few chances of robbing the public that is left to them. After a great flourish about a public competition and testimony to be taken, there is being foisted upon the large compliment of Croton water a meter which is worse than no meter whatever, and which has never been either properly tested or formally approved. It is intended that every factory and store in the City should be made to pay for one of these artificial, whose intrinsic worth is about eighteen dollars, at the rate of sixty dollars a piece. Should TWEED and his friends have time to force the contemplated twenty thousand meters upon the public, there will thus be the very respectable haul of eight hundred and forty thousand dollars of clear profit to divide among the managers of this little transaction.

It is contended by the *Herald* that A. CARNEY HALL is a great man. We think we can suggest to him a method of turning an honest penny. It is said that the Mayor of the City of New-York is about to offer a large reward for the discovery of the person who stole the vouchers from the Controller's office. Let Mr. HALL make a clean breast of all he knows, and secure the reward. The Mayor, we suspect, is not unaccustomed to saying money, in a purely "ministerial capacity," to the Ring; and, if he should get into trouble in this matter, he ready can would be prompt to vindicate him in the *Herald*, as it has often done before in cases of far meaner appearance.

We have previously referred to the bill paid by the City Council of New-Haven for lobby services connected with the existing Capitol question before the last session of the Connecticut Legislature. The sum paid was, we believe, not far from twenty-five thousand dollars. The *New Otty Press*, in default of the bill of items, publishes one which was presented a year ago for lobby services on the Capitol scheme, and which was also paid by the New-Haven Common Council without a whimper. As an interesting piece of political, financial literature, and as illustrating how far in the direction of local public spirit the City Government of New-Haven was willing to go at the tax-payers' expense, this bill is worth noticing. It includes the names of forty-eight parties, who received sums from $10 up to $1,000. One person is noted as having been paid by the the reputed fascinatable James G. ERASTUS. Two of the items were paid to newspapers, but amount to only $22 50, and cannot be said to cast suspicion on the journalism of New-Haven. Five items consist of hotel bills, and these, with that of the "Merchants' Club," foot up $700. The total was a little over $13,000, and is calculated to awaken the well-founded derision of any Albany expert in such matters.

The problem of constitutional government is handled in the new States of the West far more boldly than with us. Nebraska votes today on the acceptance of a constitution far superior to the one which the New-York Convention spent months in contriving, and then had rejected almost entirely by the people. The proposed Nebraska Constitution provides for an independent Supreme Court, to act as a Court of last resort; prohibits special legislation in every form; forbids the creation of State indebtedness without the previous specific consent of the people; substitutes payment of public officers by salary in all cases for payment by fees; limits the exemption of church property from taxation to the value of five thousand dollars, and contains alternative propositions on the question of railroad subscriptions by municipalities, one prohibiting them and the other requiring the assent of three-fifths of the voters. The State of Nebraska has thriven marvelously, and the adoption of such a constitution will go far toward assuring its future prosperity.

A chorus of indignation is going up from the Press against the cruelty of a certain ADALIS, a circus performer, and his female companion, known on the play-bills of O'Brien's Circus as "The Strong Woman." These coherent to the public enjoyment have been discovered starving and beating to death a little child of seven years, their object being to keep him thin enough for the performance of some difficult feats of gymnastics. The indignation ought not to be monopolized by the child's persecutors. Every man and woman who has witnessed, and taken children to witness these exercises, which are now almost invariably accompanied by a little novelty, in guilty of having aided in maintaining a system for cruelty. An exhibition in which grown men imperil their necks for the spectator's pleasure, is shocking enough, but those in which children's lives are endangered to gain a fleeting taste for sensation, are criminal, and should be forbidden and punished accordingly.

ALABAMA KUKLUX.

One of their Victims Torn from His Home and Left to Starve Tied to a Tree as a Scarecrow.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, a Democratic paper, published, in its issue for the 16th inst., an account of an outrage perpetrated in Limestone County, Alabama, by five men, who went to the house of a gentleman named R. L. WEIR, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., in disguise, tore him from his home and family, mounted him on a horse and bore him away, leaving the family in tears, filled with terror and anxiety, and with the most fearful forebodings as to his fate. They had gone but a short distance when they heard, in a thick clump of woods, the report of fire-arms. Their hearts sank within them, for they believed that those were death-shots, and that WEIR had been murdered. Capt. DAN COLEMAN, County Solicitor, Mr. RAY SEWELL, Deputy Sheriff, and a posse of men went in pursuit, with the hope of finding Mr. WEIR'S body, and capturing and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the hideous deed. But, although they did everything possible toward accomplishing this object, their search ended in hopeless woe.

The *Banner* of Friday last supplements its account with the following:

"Mr. WEIR was accidentally found yesterday in a swamp, where he had been firmly tied to a tree and left to starve to death. His story of the hardships which the desperadoes compelled him to undergo is enough to turn a heart of stone. He said that they took him off a good distance from home, where they tied a stone to his neck and sunk him in a creek until he was almost drowned, when they again brought him to the surface. After the operation was repeated several times, they stripped him most unmercifully, and tied him to a tree in an out-of-the-way place, from which he never hoped to escape alive and where no providential relief arriving, he would ultimately have starved to death. When brought to Athens, Mr. WEIR complained of the effects of the ducking, and of want of food, and it is feared he will not recover for some time to come. He knows the desperadoes, and it is to be hoped that they will be made to suffer the punishment which their crime deserves. We understand that the same men had previously taken Mr. WEIR out and whipped him. It is suspected they feared being indicted for the offense, and that Mr. WEIR would become a witness whose testimony would send them to the Penitentiary. They had therefore determined to put him out of the way. His escape was almost miraculous. A man named MOORE, who is said to have been an accessory to the deed, and another, whose name we could not learn, were arrested at Athens yesterday."

How they Manage those Things in Vienna.

The Boston *Traveller* says a gentleman of that city, while traveling in Europe, had his watch stolen from him in Vienna, and offered a reward equal to $50 in our money. The watch did not appear, and, when returning toward America, he left his name and address and the number of his watch. A year has since gone, and he gave up all hopes of ever seeing it, when a few days ago his watch came to him in Boston. The only charge upon it being one of fifty cents for express transportation from New-York. The thief had been arrested in Vienna, the watch found upon him, and forwarded by the city Government of Vienna free of charge to the Gen-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Probable Failure of the Alsace Customs Treaty.

Importance of the Approaching French Elections.

Disarmament of the National Guards in Southern France.

Interesting Intelligence from the Continent.

Terrible Gunpowder Explosion in Nevada.

Later Reports from the Hostile Apache Indians.

FRANCE.

Electioneering Movements—Railway Accident at Chamousset—Disarmament of the National Guards in Southern France.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—It is rumored that M. LEON SAY has resigned his seat in the Assembly. A serious railway accident occurred today at Chamousset. Nine persons were killed and a large number wounded. Gen. CHANGARNIER, who has been very ill, has recovered his health. A despatch from Marseilles says the Governor has been summoned to Versailles to consult with President THIERS upon the question of the disarmament of the National Guards in the Department of Bouches du Rhone.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Income Tax Advocated in Spain—Opening of the Dutch States General.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The *Imparcial* (newspaper) of today announces an increase of the Spanish revenue by the imposition of an inbound tax.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—The Dutch States General were opened today by the King in person. The Royal speech promises a reorganization of the army and a reform in taxation, and felicitates the Chambers upon the condition of the foreign relations of the Kingdom.

Arrival of the King of the Belgians in England—Austrian Circular Letter Concerning the Late Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The King of the Belgians has arrived at Ryde. His Majesty was not well, and consequently no public demonstrations were made on his arrival. The foot and mouth disease is rapidly spreading among the cattle in Norfolk.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Austrian Government has sent out a circular to its representatives at foreign Courts, informing them of the results of the Gastein and Salzburg Conferences. The contents of the circular have not yet been made [illegible]

[illegible] Failure of the Alsace Customs Treaty. [illegible] Importance of the Approaching French Elections. [illegible] Disarmament of the National Guards in Southern France. [illegible] Interesting Intelligence from the Continent. [illegible] Terrible Gunpowder Explosion in Nevada. [illegible] Later Reports from the Hostile Apache Indians.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The failure of the new Customs treaty with Germany is imminent. The German plenipotentiaries object to the alterations in the text made by the Assembly. The Legislative Committee of twenty-five will hold weekly sessions. In the intervals the President or Vice-President of the Committee will report to the Assembly. Count von ARNIM dined with President THIERS on Saturday. The Press urges the people to arouse and maintain active control of the coming elections for the General Council. The people of the provinces are counselled to be careful in their choice of candidates, so that the result of the elections may show how the country stands on the great questions which now agitate it. The elections will be held on the 1st of October.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Three Hundred Kegs of Powder Explode in a Cellar—Great Loss—Several Killed and Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—There is no insurance on the property destroyed by the explosion at Pioche, Nev., on Saturday. The loss exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars. Three hundred kegs of gunpowder, in the cellar of FELSENTHAL & CO., exploded, levelling all the buildings in the vicinity. The persons killed were Jeremiah Kirby, James Agnew, John Sash, Wm. Dodds, Mike Sheanan and one other who is burned past recognition. A large number of persons were wounded, including H. Beebe, John Cullen, Harvey Rice, Jas. Walters, Bartholomew Noonan, John Farley, Robert Watts, Archy Mulligan, John Dalkes, Charles Williams, Miller Quillian, Wm. Ryan, David Nagle, Miss Gary French, Charlie Resington, Fred Richards, Wm. H. King, H. G. Tobler, Robt. Shannon, David Noonan, John Dougherty, Miss Hanrahan, Miss Fay, A. Rooney, Fred Haskin, Wm. Stevens, Thos. Kendall, Chris. Schiltzte, W. S. Cotton and Dennis Sullivan, all of whom are either injured by falling rock, jarred by the concussion, or burned. Many of the wounded will die.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Improvements in the Weather Signal Service—Extensive Changes at the Capitol—Judgment of the Patent Office Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The rooms in the new Freedmen's Bank Building which are to be used by the Weather Signal Service Office are now ready to be occupied. The principal business of the service is to continue in the same place as at present, and the new rooms will be used as the local observatory and instrument rooms, the observations being taken from the roof of the building. The office has lately received a new complete set of meteorological instruments which register themselves by electricity, manufactured by WILD, now the Director of the Imperial Observatory at St. Petersburg, but formerly of Berlin. These, and the Kew observatory instruments, and still another entire set, have not yet been tested for want of room in the building where the service has been confined.

SUMMER REPAIRS AT THE CAPITOL.

The repairs and improvements that have been going on in the Capitol during most of the Summer are nearly completed. The widening of the doors between the two wings of the building has been accomplished, and are a great improvement in appearance as well as convenience. They are now extended as much as possible, without extensive and costly changes in the construction of some parts of the building. An unfortunate incident in the accomplishment of the changes is the breaking or marring of several of the figures in the pannels of the Rogers bronze doors moved from the corridor in the House wing to the eastern entrance to the rotunda.

CONCLUSION OF THE PATENT-OFFICE CASE.

The Commission which tried the charges of the Patent Office against MARCUS P. NORTON have found him guilty of all the eight charges except one and a portion of another. The action of the Commissioner is not yet announced, but will undoubtedly prevent Mr. NORTON from again practicing before the office as an attorney. He still denies the truth of the charges *in toto*, and declares the intention of carrying the case before the Secretary of the Interior on appeal, and to demand an investigation by Congress into the changes in his files, and, as he alleges, in his records. The Commissioner preferred the charges and they have been heard in the way provided by law, but if Mr. NORTON is not satisfied with the justice of the verdict, he has the right to seek another tribunal, and the Commissioner having known this, is no doubt prepared to accept the responsibility for his action.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War will leave on Thursday, in company with Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, to inspect the Government works at Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point, Hell Gate, and other points in the vicinity of New-York. The Treasury Department today confirmed the appointment of N. B. LUDLINGTON as store-keeper in the Custom-house at New-York. A. S. HOOK, ex-member of Congress from Alabama, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Mobile. From an examination of the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau it appears that the accounts of its officers are in a more satisfactory condition than ever before. Commissioner DOUGLASS has given special instructions in regard to this matter. Assistant Adjt.-Gen. WHIPPLE left here today for Fort McHenry, where he served charges of defalcation upon Pay-master HODGE. The Secretary of War will designate during the present week a Court-martial to try HODGE. The President of the Court will be an officer of high rank.

INDIAN MATTERS.

A New Reservation Declared—The Southern Apaches to be Removed Thither.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Special Indian Agent VINCENT COLYER advises the Secretary of the Interior, by telegraph from Camp Talarosa, via Santa Fé, that assisted by Superintendent POPE and Agent PIPER, he had examined the valley of Talarosa with a view of making an Indian reservation. He found it remote from white settlements, surrounded by mountains, filled with game, and containing plenty of wood and water, with sufficient arable land. Accordingly, under authority previously given, he has declared the valley, twenty miles wide and thirty miles long, a reservation for the southern roving Apaches, and intrusted Agent PIPER to remove the agency from Cavado Alin.cas as soon as practicable.

Gen. CROOK has made a treaty with the Coyote Apaches, by which they agree to join the white forces against the hostile Apaches. The Apaches have driven all the miners from Turkey Creek into Prescott, and killed a herdman in Valle de Chino. The death of the hostile Chief COCHISE is reported, from wounds received in a fight with Mexican troops in Sonora. Gen. CROOK is satisfied he can conquer the Apaches if the Peace Commissioners will let him alone. A party of old frontiersmen have arrived at Tucson from San Francisco Mountain, in Arizona, where they found rich p acers, but were driven off by the Apaches.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19—1 A. M.—The high barometer which was Sunday night central in Western Pennsylvania has extended southeastward to the Middle Atlantic coast, and fallen somewhat. A small area of low pressure has passed from Minnesota over Lake Michigan, and is now central between Huron and Ontario. The pressure has risen again from Kansas northward. Clear weather has prevailed on the Atlantic coast, excepting the cloudiness in North Carolina. Local rains have been reported from the immediate Gulf coast, and brisk winds have prevailed [illegible] short time on the upper lakes, but have now moderated. The northerly winds on the middle Atlantic and the lower lakes have veered to south-west. Threatening weather, with light rains, has generally accompanied the low pressure on Lakes Superior and Michigan, but clear weather is reported from Erie and Ontario, with cloudy weather in the Ohio valley.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall slightly over the Middle and Eastern States, but no serious disturbance is apprehended. Brisk winds on Lake Ontario will probably abate on Tuesday morning. Rising barometer and clear weather are indicated for the north-west and the upper lakes; partially cloudy and pleasant weather for the Gulf and Southern States, with local rains on the latter coast.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was one death from yellow fever yesterday at Charleston.

The disarmament of the National Guards in France is progressing quietly.

Twenty-one new cases of small-pox were reported in Lowell Sunday.

The Russian Press generally is now vigorous in its attacks upon Prussia and Germany.

Many foreign workmen are daily arriving at Newcastle and Gateshead, England.

Ex-Commissioner MCGEE has been pardoned by the Governor of Pennsylvania in consideration of his physical prostration.

The Committee decided to postpone the Quebec boat race till today, on account of bad weather.

ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, a wealthy citizen of Rochester, died last evening at the age of ninety years.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the Pastimes of Baltimore beat the Olympics of Washington by a score of 30 to 5.

The new school-house of North Village, Mowrow, Mass., was maliciously burned last Sunday night. Loss $15,000.

At a mass-meeting of the Newcastle workmen, Sunday, it was resolved to continue the strike.

It is rumored that the elections for the Councils General will be held throughout France in October.

The mortality of Paris last week was about one hundred less than that of the previous week.

The Apaches have driven all the miners from Turkey Creek into Prescott, and killed a herdsman in Valle de Chino.

PATRICK HOGAN, aged fifty, was run over yesterday on the Rumore Railroad, near Grey's Ferry, and had both legs cut off.

CHARLES H. BABCOCK, of Lebanon, Conn., was arrested on Sunday for attempting to pass a forged check for $200 on the Tolland National Bank.

The opening exercises of the International Industrial Exhibition, at Buffalo, were postponed until this evening owing to the illness of Gov. HOFFMAN.

The children of a Mrs. BROWN, of Chicago, were smothered to death Sunday by smoke in the kitchen, where they had been placed under lock while the mother was at church.

WALTER ROGERS, Jr., of Hudson, was seriously, and probably fatally, injured last evening by jumping from a moving train near that city.

NATHANIEL A. KEABLES, of New-London, went to New-Haven last Tuesday, and has not been seen since. There are reasons for thinking that he may have been murdered.

The demonstration in favor of the men on strike, which was to have taken place in Trafalgar-square, London, has been entirely abandoned.

It is semi-officially stated that the deficiency in the revenue of the Kingdom of Italy for the present fiscal year will probably be covered without the imposition of any new taxes.

The fourth championship game at Chicago between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, was won by the former. The score is 11 to 6.

Three dead bodies of unknown men were found in the Pittsburg coal dike, on the Illinois River. The bodies were much decomposed; one appeared to have been shot.

THOMAS L. JOSLYN, a trader, of Charleston, Me., was knocked down in that town on Saturday evening, and robbed of several hundred dollars. His skull was fractured.

The corner-stone of the soldiers' and sailors' monument was laid on Boston Common yesterday. The address was delivered by Mayor GASTON, in the presence of a large assembly.

HENRY O. TERWILLIGER, aged fifteen, while hunting near Newburgh, yesterday morning, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. The top of his head was blown off.

Yesterday afternoon the arches of the cellar and new market-house, corner of Seventeenth and Federal streets, Philadelphia, fell in, burying a number of workmen in the ruins.

A telegraphic dispatch from Shanghai announces that the French diplomatic representative in China has received a telegram from his Government directing him to make common cause with the Americans in the war with Corea.

An outbreak has occurred in the Nevada State Prison. Five of the guards and Lieut.-Gov. DENVER were wounded. MATT PIDDEY, the proprietor of the Warm Spring, was shot and killed. Twenty-nine prisoners escaped.

The United States Consul at Valencia, Spain, has transmitted to the State Department a copy of a pamphlet containing a synopsis of the principal duties of Captains and masters of foreign vessels entering Spanish ports.

On Saturday night last, ten masked men went to the house of ANDERSON MOORE, colored, living in Drew County, Ark., and took JOHN KNAGLE, colored, away. He has not been heard of since, and it is thought he has been murdered.

The sail-boat *Lady of the Lake* was capsized on Sunday, on Lake Mendota. Dr. JOHN T. WILLOUGHBY and Mr. SMITH, both of Milwaukee, were drowned; Hon. JAMES ROSE, from Madison, and DANIEL KNIGHT were washed ashore pinon exhausted.

A party of men, wearing disguises, yesterday entered the Auburn Mill, at Reno, Nevada, bound the amalgamator, and carried off 180 pounds of the silver amalgam. The treasure was afterward discovered where it had been buried. The robbers escaped.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA—THE STADT THEATRE—DEBUT OF HERR WACHTEL.

The Stadt Theatre last night was a sight to be seen. Rarely is so dense a throng packed in the auditorium of any building, and the excitement and curiosity of the crowd were as remarkable as their numbers. Nor was the house what is known as a "black" one. The fashionable world, the class of pleasure-seekers who seldom venture east of Broadway, were in strong force; and if the crammed benches of the galleries were chiefly filled by frequenters of the house, the parquet and boxes were largely monopolised by comparative strangers. Evidently no common attraction would have sufficed to produce this curious blending of opposite elements, and nothing less perhaps would have done so than the first appearance in the United States of a lyric artist so famed as Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.

The hero of the evening chose for his debut the character of the hero in the "Postillion of Lonjumeau"—the opera being given in German. On his early entrance Herr WACHTEL was rapturously welcomed, and showed his auditors very soon what they had to expect of him. This, substantially, is a tenor voice of marvelous natural power and somewhat inferior sweetness; a voice developed and extended in a striking degree, and fortunately capable of responding to almost any demands; a voice, so far as we can now judge, not distinguished originally for sympathetic qualities or flexibility, but by no means devoid of either as matters of acquisition; and, finally, a voice which, like most voices from which at intervals "electrical" effects are demanded and given, is somewhat deficient at intervals in evenness or certainty of tone. Herr WACHTEL uses the falsetto far too much for our taste; and, although his subsequent repetition from the chest of passages first given in falsetto is sometimes remarkably effective, even at the sacrifice of the contrast we prefer the chest voice alone. Most of our readers are aware that this artist reaches the high C, or "*ut de poitrine*" with remarkable facility; and he exhibited this gift at times, last night, with a prodigality delightful to his auditors. The vocalisation of Herr WACHTEL is often very florid, and it is observable of him that he in general delivers middle-voiced passages with a grace and delicacy seldom heard from a *tenore robusto*. In a word, he is in his way an extraordinary artist; and if we do not find him so captivating a one as most of his public evidently did last night, it is certainly not because he does not possess a truly phenomenal organ or that he has not taken great pains to learn how to use it. The famous air of the first act—in which, by the way, Herr WACHTEL, as a postillion should, uses his whip nearly as well as his voice—was vastly applauded last night; it was, however, far from being so legitimate a success as the romance of the second act, which, in some regards, was the gem of the whole impersonation. It is not to be denied that his lavish ornaments, alternated with his prodigious displays of force, give to Herr WACHTEL'S performance an air of singular variety; yet such an effect might possibly be attained without resort to means that sometimes appear rather extravagant and bizarre. Comment like this is inapplicable to Herr WACHTEL'S acting. As an actor of eccentric and sentimental comedy, he surpasses most tenors whom we have seen; and he fills the stage with an ease and vivacity very agreeable to witness.

The "Postillion," with its jocund and tripping melodies, was perhaps a greater favorite twenty years ago than it is likely to be again. In 1836, when is was first sung, the manner of BOIELDIEU was so far esteemed as to color in a marked degree that of his pupil ADAM; and ADAM imitated the common-place in ADAM'S manner as well as his frequent gayety, his rarer tenderness, and his almost invariable grace. Easily caught and easily forgotten, the airs of the "Postillion," once every where heard, now seem almost obsolete. The richer and more sensuous strains of later composers make ADAM'S love passages appear somewhat tame. Yet there is a sweetness and simplicity about some of them by no means unworthy of admiration, and there is an inspiring vigor about bits of his writing that on some occasions—and last night was one of them—will stir up enthusiasm. The pretty duet in the second act between the lovers, being one of the prettiest compositions of the opera, and one of the very choicest performances of the evening, failed, oddly enough, to do so. Applause was, however, pretty judiciously, although very liberally, bestowed. Herr WACHTEL was repeatedly called before the curtain, and the general impression certainly prevailed that he had made a great success. Whatever the true measure of that success, it was not largely due to his support. The principals were probably the best attainable, but they were hardly worthy of the occasion. We can say better things of both chorus and orchestra, which were very creditable. It is understood that the "Postillion" will be repeated on Wednesday night, and that Herr WACHTEL will next sing in "Il Trovatore."

Theatrical.

THE DIALECT DRAMA.

With Mr. GUS. PHILLIPS at the Grand Opera-house, and Mr. J. K. EMMET at Niblo's, the dialect drama cannot be said to lack exponents. Two new pieces were produced last evening at these houses, each depending mainly upon the cleverness of the principal artist in the portrayal of the comic German-American, for success. The representation at the first-named theatre was the one which awoke most interest, and was attended with the happiest results. It involved a début and a first performance. The two incidents were equally fortunate. Mr. GUS. PHILLIPS, who, previous to yesterday, enjoyed some repute for writings and recitals in the hybrid tongue of the foreigner, proved himself to be an intelligent and self-possessed actor. As for the play, which bore the title of "Ooty Gooft," and was written for the performer and the occasion by Mr. EDWIN F. DA NYSE, even the slow exposition of a first night showed it to be wondrously fitted to bring into light Mr. PHILLIPS' advantages, and coherent and well-developed in an exceptional degree. On this part of the entertainment, however, it will be advisable to dwell at greater length hereafter. A numerous and strong company surrounded Mr. PHILLIPS, and his work and that of his associates, which terminated at a very late hour, had abundant sympathy from one of the largest audiences ever within the place. Mr. EMMET'S venture as Niblo's was by no means so remunerative. Mr. CHARLES GAYLER'S drama of "Carl, the Fiddler" is not suited to Mr. EMMET, whose pathos and power, and whose claim to be regarded as a fiddler—the actor wandering about the stage with a guitar slung across his back, for three mortal hours—the spectators failed to detect. With more efficient support "Carl," however, may become endurable. The miscellaneous setting, on the occasion we deal with, was simply execrable, that of little MINNIE MADDERN and of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT—an old and familiar name—excepted. A fresh and original overture, by Signor ORSATI, promised more than the evening kept.

POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS.

Election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

The reorganized Republican associations met last evening in their respective districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention to be held on the 27th inst. The greatest harmony prevailed. The following is the result:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Gen. James H. Wilson, Theo. W. Dwight. Alternates—Herman D. Walbridge, William L. Harding.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Charles E. Whitehead, John J. Foley. Alternates—Henry Kruger, William Freeman.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—A. A. Marks, Dr. Stephen G. Cook, Henry Highland Garnet. Alternates—Thomas G. Baker, Robert Edwards, James Winterbottom.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—S. Delafield Smith, Jno. Sedgwick. Alternates—David G. Caywood, Henry A. Smith.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—John D. Lawson, Frederick A. Conkling. James A. Richmond. Alternates—Bracton C. Benedict, Cornelius Van Cott, Nelson H. Turpin.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—James W. Booth, William H. Gedney, James W. Farr, Jacob L. Dodge. Alternates.—E. M. Traphagan, Richard M. Collard, George Topt, Matthew Kane.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates.—J. M. Patterson, Jr., H. H. Haight, John V. Mayer. Alternates—Peter Leicht, And. Stemmuller, William Glaser.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Edwin D. Morgan, Jackson S. Schultz, John J. Townsend. Alternates—Chas. A. Peabody, John Sherwood, Jacob Schoenhof.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—James R. Taylor, James Duncan. Alternates—John D. Conklin, C. H. Southworth.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, William Orton. Alternates—John A. Meek, John D. McLean, Samuel B. H. Vance.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Charles C. Wakeley, Augustus Weismann. Alternates—Nicholas R. Connor, William V. King.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Henry D. Lapaugh, Dr. Alexander Wilder, Dr. Robert S. Newton. Alternates—William Ross, John M. Fisher, Robert Stewart, Jr.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Isaac H. Bailey, William Lambeer, A. Hance. Alternates—George P. Putnam, Nathaniel Hayden, John Gideon.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Col. Joel W. Mason, Benj. K. Phelps, B. F. Finley. Alternates—Charles A. Flammer, P. Harwood Vernon, David B. Mellish.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Chester A. Arthur, D. D. T. Marshall, Horace M. Eugeies. Alternates—Adolph G. Dunn, Oliver P. C. Billings, George W. Lyon.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—David Clarke, Richard H. Greene. Alternates—William Brunerton, Robert Marshall.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—Geo. Opdyke, Louis Naumann, Ethan Allen. Alternates—James Owens, Abram Wakeman, E. C. Johnson.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates—William Haw, Jr., John A. Eagleson, Rufus B. Cowing. Alternates—Gen. John D. Macgregor, E. Christian Korner, George W. Frost.

REORGANIZED DEMOCRATS.

Meeting in Opposition to Tammany Hall—Strong Representation of Democrats—A General Committee to be Appointed.

A meeting was held at Apollo Hall, last evening, for the avowed purpose of forming a new Democratic organization in this City, in opposition to Tammany Hall. Among those present were Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, Ex-United States District-Attorney, Hon. George C. Barrett, Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Benjamin Wood, Wm. C. Barrett, Hon. E. B. Roosevelt, Mr. Thomas Boese, Col. Bagley, Lander Buck, George W. McLean, John Y. Savage, Josiah W. Carpenter, Peter Mitchell, and about seventy others. The meeting was called to order by Mr. NOONEY, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Hon. Mr. COURTNEY was subsequently elected Chairman, and Messrs. THOMAS BOESE and THOMAS MCCAHILL Secretaries.

Mr. COURTNEY said that the pure Democrats of this City had become extremely indignant at the misrule and corruption of the Ring officials, and were desirous of getting rid of the latter by forming a new Democratic organization, in which all the present Democratic factions opposing Tammany Hall could unite.

A motion was made by Mr. NOONEY that the Chairman appoints a committee to be composed of one from each Ward, to select a General Committee for the new body. A protracted discussion ensued in regard to the motion.

Hon. R. B. ROOSEVELT said that he had attended the meeting with a view of sinking all outside elements in opposition to Tammany Hall. He had expected to see delegations from the different factions present, but was disappointed. On first learning of the object of the meeting he stated the position in which he and his friends of the Democratic Union Party had been placed. They had already commenced organization in opposition to Tammany Hall, and had got it almost completed. He said that he would like to see Judge LEDWITH present and participate in the proceedings.

GEORGE W. MCLEAN remarked that he took it for granted that old jealousies were to be wiped out, and that a new Democratic Party was to be formed in the City to represent the people.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said he hoped to see the fusion of all factions.

Mr. WM. C. BARRETT said he appeared as an old Tammany Hall Democrat, and lately as a Young Democracy man. He appeared at the meeting as the representative of Judge LEDWITH, whom he expected to be present and cooperate with the movement. He said he expected to bring the Young Democracy, and to have the various delegations unite as a band of brothers to put down Tammany Hall, and liberate the people from the trammels of the corrupt Tammany rule.

Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN said they didn't want any Ring in the new organization. He had left Tammany Hall because it was a close corporation, and he had come here to represent the people.

Mr. ROOSEVELT proposed that some one should suggest as an amendment to Mr. NOONEY'S motion that a committee of twelve be appointed to select a General Committee, three to be named by Mr. O'BRIEN, three by Mr. LEDWITH, three by Mr. A. H. GREEN, and three by himself. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S suggestion was opposed by Mr. MCLEAN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. O'BRIEN, and others. Mr. COURTNEY said that he felt certain that the movement could not be controlled by any single faction. He did not request the discussion, because it had shown the opposition to Tammany was almost universal. After some further remarks, Mr. NOONEY'S motion was adopted. Pending the meeting Mr. ROOSEVELT and his friends withdrew from the meeting, which adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The Tammany Republican Senatorial Nominations.

The Tammany Republican Senatorial Conventions were held last night. Everything passed off quietly, there being no opposition ticket. Three out of the five Senatorial districts made nominations as follows: Fifth Senatorial District—THOMAS E. STEWART. Seventh Senatorial District—ENOCH L. FANCHER. Eighth Senatorial District—J. NEVEN HEGEMAN. The Fourth Senatorial Convention adjourned without nominating.

At the Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District a committee was appointed, to consist of one representative from each district, together with JOHN GRY; the Chairman, to confer with the opponents of Tammany, for the purpose of making an organized opposition to Tammany, and agreeing upon a strong candidate to represent the district.

Twenty-first Assembly District—President Grant Indorsed.

A numerously attended meeting of the members of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening, Mr. WILLIAM HAW, Jr., in the chair. The following ticket was elected to represent the Association at the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 27th inst.: For Delegates—William Haw, Jr., John A. Eagleson, Rufus B. Cowing. For Alternates—Gen. John D. Macgregor, E. Christian Korner, Geo. W. Frost.

Col. DOUGLAS, son of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, delivered an address on the issues involved in the coming campaign and the prospect of Republican triumph. He observed that at no period within his recollection was there a greater opportunity than the present of wresting the power of the City from the hands of its Democratic rulers, whose government, as was shown by recent events, was based upon, and supported by, fraud and robbery, the most unprecedented in the history of the nation. He drew a contrast between the financial condition of the Federal and City Governments which demonstrated, he asserted, the party and the principles which would best promote the interests and the good of the people. He counselled harmony and renewed exertions in the present crisis as a duty they owed not alone to their political belief, but to their patriotism and their sense of justice and good government.

On motion of Mr. JOHN COODEN, Jr., a series of resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the administration of Gen. GRANT, and pledging themselves to support him in his candidature for the Presidency in 1872.

The meeting then adjourned.

Senators Sumner and Wilson Opposed to Gen. Butler as a Candidate for Governor.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The following will appear in the Boston *Journal* and *Daily Advertiser* to-morrow morning: "The question is often asked: 'Where are the two Massachusetts Senators, and what are their opinions on the present crisis in Massachusetts?' Nobody knowing them has doubted them, but we are able to set this matter at rest by their authority. We have seen Senators SUMNER and WILSON, and are authorized by them to say that they deeply regret and deplore the extraordinary canvass which Gen. BUTLER has precipitated upon the Commonwealth, and especially the attacks which he has volunteered against the existing State Government and the Republican Party of Massachusetts, and that, in their opinion, his nomination as Governor would be hostile to the best interests of the Commonwealth and of the Republican Party."

Protest Against Martial Law in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—A. J. RHETT, the colored Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina and Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has published a letter in the *News* strongly opposing the proposed declaration of martial law. He thinks the civil power is amply sufficient to repress existing disorders, and that martial law as a remedy would be worse than the disease.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, Governor-elect of Tennessee, is seriously ill.

The Lafayette Republican Club is about to build a wigwam.

Up to Saturday last $16,759,333 of the State debt of Virginia had been funded.

Extraordinary efforts are being made in St. Louis to induce the Germans to take out naturalisation papers.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin called upon Chief Justice CHASE in Milwaukee on Wednesday.

Senator RICE left Little Rock, Ark., for Washington yesterday, to attend the meeting of the Southern Congressional Committee.

Two members of the Illinois Legislature have died during the recess. The vacancies will be filled at a special election in November.

The Democrats of Wisconsin are to place Ex-Senator HENDRICKS, W. S. GROSEBECK, Ex-Gov. RANDALL, and other able speakers on the stump.

A vacancy in the Georgia State Senate was filled last week by the election of what A. H. STEPHENS' Atlanta *Sun* calls a sound Bourbon Democrat.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Club, last evening, resolutions were passed indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will probably preside over the Massachusetts State Labor Convention. It is to take action relative to the nomination of a State ticket.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Shandley Club was held last evening. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a banner-raising.

Hon. EDWARD W. PIERCE, of the Louisiana State Senate and also a member of the School Board, died on the 13th inst., after a brief illness of malarial fever.

Chief-Justice CHASE'S private secretary, Mr. J. W. SCHUCKERS, is preparing a history of the financial administration of the Government from the beginning.

The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* says it is convinced that negro juries convict in criminal cases as often as white juries do, and that it sees no leniency to people of their own color.

A new union of liberal Republicans and Democrats in St. Louis, under a new name, and under the leadership of Senator CARL SCHURZ, is regarded as one of the present possibilities.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury at Raleigh, N. C., in twenty cases of Ku-Kluxing, embracing about 150 persons. It is said nearly 1,000 witnesses will be summoned.

Enterprising Washington correspondents are already making confident predictions of the exact political composition of both Houses of the Ohio Legislature to be elected next month.

At a meeting of the S. A. Lewis West-side League, held last evening at No. 18 West Sixteenth-street, a resolution was passed requesting Commissioner LEWIS to become a candidate for Senator.

Some of the Southern papers are very solicitous that their readers should realize that a Democratic victory in 1872 is more important than a Democratic platform. Give them the power, and then ——

The Eighteenth Ward Irish Democratic Union met last evening. The present state of the City Government was the subject of conversation, and the majority expressed their disgust with Tammany.

Hon. DANIEL G. FOOT has not yet been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Oswego County, but the result of the caucuses indicates pretty clearly that he will be the candidate.

The Virginians will elect on the 7th of November, State Senators in the first twenty districts of the State. In the election for Governor in 1869 the Republicans carried five of these districts and the "Conservatives" fifteen.

The Bergen County Republican Convention met at Paramus on Saturday last and nominated FRANCIS HOWLAND for State Senator. L. C. LEAVENS and J. T. BECKWITH were nominated for the Assembly, and DAVID A. PELL for Sheriff.

The Chicago *Post* says MR. CHASE declares to all callers that he is not a candidate for any office, and that he especially avows with much emphasis that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Which, perhaps, "depends."

Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE and Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, the opposing candidates for Governor of Wisconsin, will begin their joint canvass of the State at Oshkosh, on Tuesday, Oct. 3. They will speak together nine times, and close at Milwaukee on Tuesday, Oct. 31.

The Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Sentinel* urges that if United States Senator GARRETT DAVIS desires a re-election, he ought to be sent back to meet the foe of his party and country again on the floor where he has so often met them to his own fame and the honor of his native State.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Times*, although a Democratic journal, demands that the charges against HALL, CONNOLLY and TWEED be rigidly investigated, and says that if it is proved that they are thieves it would punish them as quickly as it would a pickpocket in an omnibus.

The State officers of Nebraska are said to be unanimously opposed to the new Constitution, which is to be voted upon in that State today. The impeached Ex-Gov. BUTLER has labored zealously for it, and, it is said, will be a candidate for State Senator if it is adopted.

The canvass in the First District of Oswego County has resulted in action adverse to the renomination of Judge CHURCHILL, of that city, in the Third Judicial District, and the Oswego *Advertiser* thinks Judge HUNTINGTON, will have the support of all three of the districts in that county.

New-Jersey was prompt at the breaking out of the war in sending troops to the field, but CHARLES S. OLDEN was Governor of the State then, and not JOEL PARKER, as some Democratic papers are seeking to make it appear. Mr. PARKER did not take the seat until nearly three years after the attack on Fort Sumter.

A meeting of the Sixth Ward Independent Working Men's Association was held last evening. Mr. P. MERRIGAN delivered a long address, exposing the frauds of the Tammany Ring, and said that Irishmen were resolved to upset a clique of politicians who had so long deluded them by hollow professions.

There is a paper of some pretensions to enterprise in Texas which is still publishing an incomplete list of the members elected to the Forty-first Congress, which contains a remark to the effect that "Texas when reconstructed will be entitled to four members." It is surely time that pase of FLAKE'S Galveston *Bulletin* was reconstructed.

There was no material difference between the two California State platforms on any industrial questions, and the San Francisco *Alta* thinks that the selection of the protective tariff and Internal Revenue laws to the pecuniary interests of the land-owners, agriculturists and laborers, had little influence upon their votes at the election.

The Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin, and other leading Republicans of the State, had a meeting in Milwaukee on Friday evening last, to compare notes and to mature the plans of the campaign. Encouraging reports of the prospect came from all parts of the State, and it was determined to make the fight a lively and successful one.

A Republican Primary Meeting was held at Flushing on Saturday last. The following persons were appointed delegates to the First District Assembly Convention, to be held tomorrow at Roslyn, Long Island: Joseph Still, waggon; Silas Titus, L. B. Prince, John Barrow, A. B. Wright, J. H. Bledwell, Theron Robinson, Gen. Von Dalwzik and Wm. Bowne.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the Democrats of Georgia have been surprised by the announcement in the New-York papers that they regard Gov. BULLOCK'S temporary absence from the State as "vitiating his title" to the office, and that they propose to nominate Speaker of the House as Governor, and leave their action to be approved by the Legislature. Of course such schemes have never entered their heads.

The Republican Convention of Richmond County met today, at Clifton, Staten Island, and elected the following delegates to the Syracuse Convention: CORNELIUS DUBOIS, of Castleton, delegate; alternate, Major LEWIS GUYON, of Southfield; HENRY KEIL MOSHER, of Middletown, delegate; alternate, JAMES W. SIMONTON, of Castleton.

The official announcement shows that 16,135 votes were cast for delegate to Congress in Montana at the election on the 7th of August. Of these WILLIAM H. CLAGETT, Republican, received 6,274, and E. W. TOOLE, Democrat, 4,861—Republican majority, 1,413. Through informalities 113 votes, which would have increased Mr. CLAGETT'S majority to 526, were thrown out.

An agitated and surprised Democrat out in Nevada, after vainly trying to extract some consolation from the returns of the vote in California, exclaimed: "It is just as I expected. I said so three weeks ago. We will give them one more square fight, and if we do not win in 1872, we will kill the Democratic Party, and when it shall have been decently buried, I want to write its epitaph—Strangled by its Irish supporters. Yes, Sir; one more stand-up fight; and if the party does not die then, I will kill it myself. Yes, Sir, I will kill it myself—myself, Sir—myself!"

We have received from Mr. CHARLES L. JOHNS, book-seller, No. 680 Broadway, the following publications: *Cornhill Magazine* for September; *Temple Bar* for September; *Belgravia* for September; *Mulberry & Dreamwater* for September; *World of Fashion* for September.

SECURITY AGAINST DISEASE.—Use freely the new disinfectant, BROMO-CHLORALINE, to destroy all bad smells about your premises. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 170 William-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. COLTON having returned from his European tour, will hereafter be at his office in the Cooper Institute to administer the gas in person to all who desire teeth extracted without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Raw-Hide Cord

For Dumb-waiters, Sash-cord, &c. Man

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Sept. 18, the attendance was large and a general discussion of the prospects of the market indulged in, but no business transacted, the Trustees' sale of the New-York West-side Elevated Railway, reported to take place, being adjourned until Oct. 5. Today, however, will be one of some activity, as the following important auctions are to occur: At the Exchange, Executor's sale of Broome-street property, and a large number of lots at West Morrisania, Westchester County, Bronx Hill, same county, and at Newark, N. J., by ALLEN & BROWN. Also, legal sales of a house and lot on Forbush-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and a house and lot on Seventeenth-street, between Avenue A and Fifth-avenue, by JOSEPH McGUIRE and JAMES M. MILLER, respectively. At Closter, N. J., on the Northern Railroad, at 1:30 P. M., 300 choice village plots, by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., and at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the ground, at 1 o'clock, 400 acres of land, known as the Grand Park estate, by S. DISOSE & CO. All these proposed transactions are well worthy the attention of investors.

At private sale CHAS. McRAE, No. 9 Chatham-street, reports having recently disposed of City real estate as follows: Block of ground adjoining the Jumel estate, bounded by St. Nicholas and New avenues. One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, comprising thirty-six lots, sold for $30,000; four lots on the north-west corner of Seventy-seventh-street, 230 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold for $78,000; four lots on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, sold for $66,000; one-half interest in the half block of Thirty-eighth-street, bounded by Second-avenue and the East River, sold for the sum of $40,000, and the mews of block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, sold for $212,000, an average of $16,000 per lot. In connection with the subject of private sales, lists of choice improved property are advertised by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, and by HUNT & FELT, No. 207 Sixth-avenue.

In the list of transfers of City realty for the week ending Sept. 15, and published in the Real Estate Record of Saturday, Sept. 16, we note the following as of interest, embracing as they do instances where the property so transferred is of the value of $25,000 and upward:

Boulevard, n. w. cor. of 90th-st., plot 100.11x200, and 85th-av., n. s. cor. 90th-st., lot 20.2x100, Wm. B. Dick to David S. Dunscomb, Sept. 12.....$24,000
Chestnut-st., (No. 126) e. s., 25 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x75, Jacob Lorillard to Henry Diehl, Sept. 9.....

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK, THE CLYDE AND GLASGOW.

Cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Cabin passengers also forwarded to Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Queenstown, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Halifax, St. John's, N. F., and all parts of the Continent, at moderate rates.

Steerage passengers supplied with cooked provisions, bedding, &c., at reasonable rates.

Steerage passengers forwarded to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, Queenstown, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Halifax, St. John's, N. F., and all parts of the Continent, at moderate rates.

For freight or passage apply at No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,

THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

And none have ever lost a passenger.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Saturday, Sept. 23, at 2 P. M.

BALTIC.....Thursday, Sept. 28, at 7 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed.

FIRST CABIN, $80 and $100 gold.

SECOND CABIN, $60 gold.

STEERAGE, $30 currency.

Tickets for intermediate ports, and for passengers wishing to send for their friends, at reduced rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Steamers leave New-York and Liverpool every Wednesday.

From New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool:

	Cabin.	Steerage.
Algeria, Wednesday, Sept. 20	$120 gold.	$30 currency.
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	120 gold.	30 currency.
Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 30	120 gold.	30 currency.
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4	120 gold.	30 currency.
Java, Saturday, Oct. 7	120 gold.	30 currency.
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 11	120 gold.	30 currency.
Persia, Saturday, Oct. 14	120 gold.	30 currency.
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18	120 gold.	30 currency.
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21	120 gold.	30 currency.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 40 North River, foot of Canal-st.

From Liverpool every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

First cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, $140 gold.

Intermediate, $60; steerage, $30.

Drafts for sums of £1 and upward, payable on demand, can be had at the Company's offices in Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Halifax, St. John's, N. F., and all parts of the Continent, and for Montreal on parts.

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For steerage passage at No. 116 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The Steamers of this line sail from their new pier, No. 42 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, Sept. 23

VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 7

LAFAYETTE.....Roussel.....Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.

First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$70

Steerage passengers provided with every necessary at moderate rates.

Excursion tickets granted to parties wishing to visit their friends in the Continent, at reduced rates. For the convenience of this class, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Thomson.....Saturday, Sept. 23, at 12 P. M.

STADT GREICH, Gerdes.....Saturday, Sept. 30, at 1 P. M.

SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 7, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

BERIN, Lawton.....Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London, Cabin, $80 and $90; currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Passage to Paris, $5 extra.

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Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Persia, Saturday, Oct. 7

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Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11 | Scotia, Saturday, Oct. 14

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 40 North River, foot of Canal-st.

For Rooms and Steerage,	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$120, gold.	Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second Cabin.....80, gold.	Second Cabin.....$80 and $90, gold.
Steerage, including bedding and cooking utensils.....30, currency.	Steerage.....30, currency.
Second cabin.....80, gold.	

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers only:

Steerage.....$30, currency. | Steerage.....$30, currency.

Return tickets.....$50, gold. | Return tickets.....$100, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $5, extra. Drafts, for any amount, at lowest rates.

Circular tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown and return, for Steerage passengers only, $2 50, currency.

Through Bills of Lading from Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre and Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

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Steerage passengers provided with every necessary at moderate rates.

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J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY'S Clyde-built full-powered steamships, sailing from pier foot of Canal-st. North River, as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

To Cork.

	By Saturday ships.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin	$100, gold.	$80, gold.
Second Cabin	$60, gold.	$50, gold.
Steerage, including bedding and cooking utensils	$30 and $35, gold.	$30 and $35, gold.
Second cabin	$80, gold.	$60, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers only:

Steerage.....$30, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.

Return tickets.....$60, gold. | Return tickets.....$100, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $5, extra. Drafts, for any amount, at lowest rates.

Circular tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown and return, for Steerage passengers only, $2 50, currency.

Through Bills of Lading from Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 116 Broadway, Trinity Building.

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To Cork.

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Second Cabin	$60, gold.	$50, gold.
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Second cabin	$80, gold.	$60, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers only:

Steerage.....$30, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.

Return tickets.....$60, gold. | Return tickets.....$100, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $5, extra. Drafts, for any amount, at lowest rates.

Circular tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown and return, for Steerage passengers only, $2 50, currency.

Through Bills of Lading from Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre and Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

SAIL AS ADVERTISED.

Steamships leave dock foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, at 3 P. M., except on Sunday, when the day previous.

Sept. 20—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports. Also, connecting at Panama with steamers of COMPAGNIE TRANSATLANTIQUE, sailing on 5th of each month for Japan, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Also, with steamers of COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, sailing on 15th of each month for France, touching at Southampton. Also, with steamers of PANAMA, RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing on 1st and 15th of each month for Aspinwall, connecting at Aspinwall with steamers for Valparaiso, touching at all intermediate ports.

Through tickets to Japan, China, Australia, Europe and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports forwarded via Panama Railroad.

Freight received at the steamship pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, until 2 P. M. of day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green.

W. H. WEBB, President.

G. S. HALL, 52 HAVANA.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

CAMPECHE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Sept. 20

CUBA, Capt. T. VAN SICE.....Sept. 30

HAVANA, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, N. P., Oct. 10

For freight or passage apply to

G. S. HALL, No. 52 Havana.

HAVANA.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS.

The new and fast-sailing steamer EL CRISTO will sail for HAVANA, direct, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM P. QUINN, No. 42 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

WESTERN depot, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first class iron steam-ship

HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,

will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 P. M., from Pier No. 2, to follow the ROLAND, Capt. V. DIETZE, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

Prepaid tickets for ST. PETERSBURG at reduced rates, and for sale at agencies in all the principal cities of Europe.

For freight or passage apply to

WENDT & RAMMELBERG, Agents,

No. 6 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

THE STEAM SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Underhill; FOSDICK, Capt. ——; Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Battery-place.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 21, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of W. 10th-st.

WM. M. LIVINGSTON, JOE H. CO., Agents,

No. 10 Wall-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Battery-place.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Ottoway, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 11 North River, foot E. 23d-st.

LOW DEE, Agent,

No. 29 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and Bills of Lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf steamers to all points in the interior via Savannah, Florida and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads, and connecting with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. G. GOWEN, Agent A. G. R. R., Savannah, Ga. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. R., No. 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVRE.

UNITED STATES AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month for

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. FLOOD.....Sept. 23

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. L. CHARLEMAGNE.....Oct. 2

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. A. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 78 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company

BONDS!

Proposals will be received at the Connecticut River Banking Company, in Hartford, until 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Non-Taxable Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

Both the trade there, the line and early tonnage, and assume the entire property, equipment and franchises of the road.

The interest has been built with cash subscriptions in the road.

The Company has issued $1,000,000, and the Bonds are issued for the complete and thorough equipment of the road.

They are registered at the office of the Controller of the State of Connecticut, and are free from all taxes.

They are in denominations of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, in January and July at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, or Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn.

They can be registered, if desired, and when registered, the coupons are payable to the order of the registered holder thereof.

The line of the road is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, is forty-four miles in length, extending from Hartford to Saybrook on the Sound—reaching all the important towns and villages on the route.

Regular passenger trains were running within fifteen months from the beginning of work on the road, and daily receipts from that time on are nearly equal to the interest on the Mortgage Bonds.

Two additional passenger stations and also freight trains will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1871, and it is affirmed that the Winter trains will be large.

A certificate of the Engineer and Builder of the road of the par value of Bonds applied for must be inclosed with each application.

The accrued interest will be added to all accepted proposals to July 1. Bonds issued for payment, WHICH MAY BE AT THE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER, until and including Oct. 10, 1871.

The sum advertised on proposals destined will be promptly applied.

Proposals may be addressed to

JOHN A. BUTLER,

Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn., indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company."

The right is reserved to decline all proposals which may be considered undesirable.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, A. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { S. Turner, W. S. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pinest., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

Late Opdyke & Tiffany, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES promptly executed for Corporations, Colleges and other Securities.

GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY AND CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, RAILROAD BONDS, and all other issues in the Western States.

$500,000

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due 1893. Interest 7 per cent. gold, payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in fee-simple of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1869, in which Henry Grenfell, Esq., of London, England, is Trustee, and which conveys the entire property of the Company, including its franchises, rolling stock, &c., and all issues made in conversion of sterling bonds are subject to Act of Legislature, which makes the issue of United States currency to about $2,100,000, and less than $12,000 per mile, the limit of the bonding capacity.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,407,562 72, exclusive of renewals, $610,000 00, showing a profit of $602,344 72, or $66,344 72 over the interest on the entire issue of 7 per cent. on $1,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States, its stock having been issued in 1833, and it has always been in the most prosperous condition of the property in the hands of its present restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class investment.

The above-mentioned bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½, flat, and accrued interest.

JAMES ROSS, TIER & CO.,

No. 8 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,

No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible, 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds $1,500,000

Capital Stock 2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company's office, through the undersigned, is now offering convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which carry the entire property of the Company, and is loaned upon $16,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GREENBACK. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.

This road, opened for the harvests' local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and a MEMBER OF OUR FIRM, HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

$150,000 NEW-JERSEY INVESTMENT.

VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$24,000 per mile, Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1880.

The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 37½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.

On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 85 and accrued interest.

H. C. MARQUAND,

No. 120 BROADWAY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 85 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 60 and interest.

Galatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 92½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 85½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

NEW-YORK CITY

AND COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS CONSTANTLY BOUGHT.

ALSO CITY (6s) SIXES.

GEO. H. SISTARE,

NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Drafts on

MUNROE & CO., Rue Scribe, Paris, and

FLEETWOOD PARK RACES.

Opening Day of the Fall Meeting—Two Trotting Matches—Large Attendance and Fine Sport.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association commenced yesterday. There was a large attendance on the stand and in the Club-House, and the weather being fine, some excellent sport was anticipated, but unfortunately, owing to a difference of opinion among the Judges, a squabble ensued, which ended in one of the horses in the 2:30 purse being withdrawn by his owner. The first race was a purse of $2,400 for horses that had never beaten 2:24, for which the following horses were entered, viz.: D. Mace enters blk. m. Tempest. W. H. Weeks enters blk. m. Rose Bella. R. Johnson enters b.m. Lexington, John Rogers enters blk. m. Ellen Frye, D. Tallman enters br. m. Brown Kitty, C. L. Backus enters b. m. Lady Backus, G. P. Carpenter enters b. m. Hartford Belle, J. Dougrey enters b.m. Young Lambert, James McKee enters b. m. Young Jerome, E. Hess enters blk. m. Belle Morrill, Smith & Beach enters br. g. Bismark, J. J. Bowen enters s. g. Joe Hooker, A. Patterson enters ch. g. Frank. Of these the following five started: *Lady Backus, Hartford Belle, Funny Lambert, Belle Morrill* and *Joe Hooker*. *Lady Backus* was a great favorite in the pools, and she won easily in three straight heats. She is a very stylish mare, with fine action, and comes from Athens, N. Y. The second race was a purse for $2,000, for horses which had never beaten 2:26. The following horses were entered, all of which started, viz.: T. J. Doty enters br. m. *Lady Alexander*, James Rattan enters b. s. *Dreadnaught*, John Lovett enters b. g. *Duke of Orleans*, P. Mace enters br. g. *Mohican*, J. Mace enters ch. m. *Lady Rose*, John Murphy enters b. g. *Ben Sherry*, J. J. Bowen enters gr. m. *Sea Foam*, Samuel McLaughlin enters b. m. *Mary*, A. Patterson enters ch. g. *Jeremiah*. With such a large number of horses a good start could not be expected, and each time they were sent off there was a wide interval between the leading and hindmost horses. There seemed a good deal of grumbling, but nothing very unpleasant occurred till after the horses were called up, when an extraordinary event took place. After scoring several times, the horses came trotting along for the word, when Mr. HENRY DATRE, one of the judges, stating that he had heard the word given, turned his hat, just as the other judge, Mr. PETER VAN COURTLANDT, gave the word. Some of the drivers hearing the bell stopped at once, but the rest kept on. When they had passed the quarter-pole, however, the bell was rung again, and they all stopped one by one, except two horses. These were *Charley Green*, driven by E. L. Coleman, and *Lady Rose*, driven by RODEN, who trotted the full distance and, *Coleman* coming in first by half a length, RODEN at once claimed the heat, alleging that after the word was given the judges had no right to ring the bell. According to the strict rules he was right, but the judges decided the heat void, and sent the horses away to come up again. RODEN, however, refused to trot, and the horses were sent off without him. The decision of the judges was received with all sorts of noises and hisses from the backers and friends of RODEN, intermingled with cheers from those who had invested on the horses who were pulled up. After this only one heat was trotted. Charley Green took the first heat very readily, but in the third he had to succumb to *Medoc*, who also won the fourth. The decision in this heat gave a great deal of dissatisfaction, the majority of the spectators expecting that *Susie* would get it, as she trotted squarely all the way, whereas *Medoc* indulged in several skips. Below are full particulars of the racing:

THE $2d PURSE.

FIRST HEAT.—When they got the word *Belle Morrill* was ahead, with *Hartford Belle* second and *Lady Backus* third, but before reaching the quarter-pole *Lady Backus* took the lead, and trotting very fast, soon held a clear lead. At the quarter-pole she was fully four lengths ahead of *Hartford Belle*, with *Joe Hooker* third. Going along the backstretch she increased her lead, and trotting finely and squarely retained her advantage all the way home, and won easily by half a dozen lengths in 2:32¾. *Hartford Belle* second, *Joe Hooker* third, and *Funny Lambert* fourth.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lady Backus* and *Belle Morrill* were first away, but the latter broke up on the turn, and *Joe Hooker* took second place. The bay mare then began to draw away, and at the quarter-pole she had a lead of three lengths from *Joe Hooker*. On the backstretch *Joe Hooker* began to close up; but he left his feet before reaching the half-mile, and *Lady Backus* went away from him, the others being several lengths behind. At the head of the stretch *Lady Backus* had the best safe, and coming steadily along, won very easily by four lengths. *Joe Hooker* was second, and *Belle Morrill* third. Time—2:32.

THIRD HEAT.—*Charley Green* and *Brune* were in front when the word was given, but after rounding the turn *Medoc* forged to the front, and as the quarter-pole he led a length. On the backstretch *Susie* began to work up, and at the half-mile pole she was lapped on *Medoc*, and forced him to a break. This gave her a momentary advantage, but going up the hill *Medoc* outfooted her, and at the three-quarter pole he was a neck ahead. After rounding into the stretch *Charley Green* began to close up, and an exciting struggle took place between the two mares, the end, and was after a fine finish by a half a length. *Susie* second and *Charley Green* third. Time—2:30¾.

FOURTH HEAT.—After trotting round as mentioned above, all the horses except *Coleman* came up for the word. When they did go *Medoc* had a lead of one length, with *Charley Green* and *Susie* in close attendance. The latter passed *Charley Green* at the quarter, and they trotted in this order all the way, till reaching the half-mile pole, where *Medoc* left his feet and *Susie* headed him, and passed the three-quarter pole half a length ahead. Young *Brune* drew out of the rank at this point, and, trotting very fast, drew up level with *Medoc* and *Susie* at the gate. There they flanked a terrific race home, *Medoc* just winning in the last stride by a head, a similar distance separating *Brune* from *Susie*. Time—2:30¾. The judges placed *Brune* second, although it was patent to every one that *Susie* beat him over the score.

The horses were called up for the fifth heat, but after scoring several times it got too dark to proceed, and the race was postponed till 2 o'clock today. The following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Purse of $2,400, for horses that never beat 2:32; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.

J. Murray enters b. g. Charley Green	1	2	4
P. Mace enters br. g. Medoc	2	1	1
J. Bowen enters ch. m. Susie	3	3	2
E. P. Carpenter enters b. m. Hartford Belle	4	4	3
John Lovett enters br. g. Duke of Orleans	5	5	5
A. Patterson enters ch. g. Dreadnaught	6	6	6
J. Dougrey enters b. g. E. Dougrey	7	7	7
T. J. Doty enters br. m. Lady Alexander	8	8	8
J. J. Bowen enters gr. m. Sea Foam	11	10	9
M. Boden enters br. g. T. H. Coleman	9	9	dr.
S. McLaughlin enters b. m. Mary	10	11	dis.
J. Rattan enters b. g. Brune			dis.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:14¾	2:32¾
Second heat	37	1:13¾	2:30½
Third heat	37½	1:13½	2:29½
Fourth heat	38¼	1:15¾	2:33½

The English Yacht Livonia.

After many delays the *Livonia* left Cowes on the 30 inst. for New-York. It was intended that she should take a northerly track, and the voyage, owing to the prevalence of heavy westerly winds common at this season of the year, will probably occupy from twenty-five to thirty days. Capt. JOHN WOOD, late of the schooner yacht *Sprite*, is the sailing master of the *Livonia*, and is said to be one of the most experienced yachtsmen in the Royal Yacht Squadron. Mr. ASHBURY will leave in the steamer sailing from Liverpool on the 23d inst.

KINGS COUNTY TAXATION.

The Real and Personal Wealth of the County—Important Statistics.

The following tables, prepared by E. B CADLEY, Clerk of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, shows the valuations of the real and personal property in the several wards and towns of that County for the present year as compared with 1870:

1870.

Wards and Towns.	Real valuation.	Personal valuation.	Total.
I	$5,942,700	$3,731,800	$21,674,100
II	4,262,600	1,883,100	6,497,700
III	12,102,800	4,825,100	16,930,000
IV	9,160,800	816,000	9,976,800
V	4,460,825	5,000	4,465,825
VI	15,886,550	1,884,070	17,120,620
VII	10,572,350	962,100	11,534,450
VIII	3,726,257	70,000	3,796,257
IX	8,143,525	208,100	8,351,625
X	15,696,157	665,100	16,364,257
XI	8,419,795	487,600	8,907,395
XII	8,777,316	94,500	8,871,816
XIII	3,937,641	4,000	3,941,641
XIV	3,462,800	2,195,331	11,658,131
XV	8,160,525	.....	8,160,525
XVI	3,093,641	4,000	3,097,641
XVII	4,076,562	59,000	4,135,562
XVIII	7,792,310	281,300	8,073,610
XIX	12,125,810	1,300,000	13,425,810
XX	28,980,000	1,257,200	14,237,200
XXI	5,933,665	33,900	5,967,565
XXII	1,733,800	38,000	1,771,800
Total city	**$192,798,765**	**$17,568,770**	**$201,367,535**
New-Utrecht	$1,196,770	$267,300	$1,464,070
Flatbush	4,428,119	913,000	5,341,119
New-Lots	2,422,373	65,000	2,487,373
Gravesend	979,270	100,905	1,080,174
Flatlands	644,972	791,400	1,436,372
Total towns	$10,318,502	$1,563,605	$11,880,731
Total county	$204,092,300	$19,104,975	$212,208,267

1871.

I	$6,611,300	$3,694,000	$11,305,250
II	4,766,000	1,216,000	5,982,000
III	12,805,900	4,823,000	16,628,900
IV	9,960,800	806,000	10,766,800
V	4,555,625	5,000	4,560,625
VI	15,626,720	1,918,900	16,045,620
VII	11,067,600	960,200	12,028,800
VIII	3,467,300	74,000	3,541,307
IX	8,436,700	322,000	8,668,291
X	16,268,000	732,400	16,000,400
XI	8,410,870	540,000	8,951,870
XII	8,977,316	94,500	9,064,816
XIII	3,765,600	1,276,000	11,768,600
XIV	8,345,745	25,000	8,370,745
XV	8,062,670	54,000	4,016,670
XVI	3,223,641	4,000	3,227,641
XVII	8,747,005	262,000	8,009,045
XVIII	4,263,000	97,000	4,360,000
XIX	8,221,345	327,100	8,702,445
XX	14,064,000	1,863,400	15,927,400
XXI	4,096,194	1,258,500	5,354,694
XXII	2,651,586	126,200	2,777,786
Total city	**$187,345,521**	**$18,348,331**	**$205,693,852**
New-Utrecht	$1,551,915	$324,100	$1,876,015
Flatbush	2,940,387	920,700	3,866,087
New-Lots	2,600,268	77,300	2,677,470
Gravesend	864,466	97,070	961,536
Flatlands	696,710	187,100	1,048,810
Total towns	**$9,093,513**	**$1,451,270**	**$10,609,783**
Total county	**$196,439,034**	**$19,799,701**	**$216,304,635**

	Difference. Increase.	Decrease.
I	....	$369,150
II	....	425,700
III	$198,434	....
IV	12,353	....
V	2,100	....
VI	....	240,981
VII	720,000	....
VIII	114,340	....
IX	340,766	....
X	303,700	....
XI	532,100	....
XII	....	271,005
XIII	....	91,780
XIV	170,342	....
XV	73,000	....
XVI	227,748	....
XVII	97,870	....
XVIII	194,497	....
XIX	1,000,000	....
XX	691,720	....
XXI	1,164,028	....
XXII	818,000	....
Total city	$6,564,624	$1,401,676
New-Utrecht	23,797	....
Flatbush	1,487,968	1,580,949
New-Lots	178,581	....
Gravesend	13,264	....
Flatlands	10,438	....
Total towns	$222,250	$1,580,949
Total county	$6,108,123	$3,181,676
Net increase in city		$4,362,948
Net decrease in towns		1,316,699
Net total increase in Kings County		2,946,249

THE FRAUD IN WATER-METERS.

Showing Them Through the Croton Department—An Unrated Meter to be Tested on the Public—Sixty Dollars to be Charged For an Article Worth Eighteen—The Citizens Will Fight—What Becomes of the Million Dollars.

The threatened deluge of water-meters is about to be poured upon the stores and factories of New-York. It was in contemplation to make 20,000 one-inch meters at the grand factory on Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and Mr. BAIRD, the Superintendent of the Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, has been making 1,200 a week for the past three weeks. But the exposures of the TIMES on this subject have so frightened the Ring that they have resolved to immediately force as many on the City as they can. This method of procedure is peculiar, and perhaps may afford just ground for a special injunction. It will be remembered that section 14 of the miserable Tax Levy of 1870 empowered the Commissioner of Public Works to make selection of such meters as had been "approved," and to cause them to be affixed to the water-pipe of all buildings where the Croton water was used, provided that they were not dwelling-houses. Senator TWEED, the active and intelligent Commissioner, zealously advertised a grand competitive trial of various meters at the foot of the Croton Water-Department, at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street and the East River, under the auspices of Mr. TRACY, the Chief Engineer. It lasted for three months, during which time a series of exhaustive tests was made upon some forty meters, and Mr. TRACY, in December, sent in a full report of the proceedings to the active and intelligent Mr. TWEED, who, instead of publishing it, promptly put it, along with other unconsidered trifles, in his capacious pocket. From this bourne of so much that is interesting and valuable to New-York, nothing has ever been known to return.

After the report had been received by Mr. TWEED a verbal opinion was submitted to Mr. TRACY to be tested, named the Moore meter. This was in December, 1870. In January, 1871, a patent was issued for this instrument, or a modification of it. It belonged to a Mr. JOSÉ F. DE NAVARRO, an intimate friend of Mr. TWEED, connected with him in many pleasant schemes, in the warehouse business, in the Manhattan Gas Market, the Ship Yard Railway, and other fine enterprises. This is the meter which the Hydraulic Manufacturing Company are now turning out at the rate of 300 a day. How many have been finished is not known, but as fast as possible they are being carted off to the pipe-yard and tested by Mr. JOHNSON, one of the clerks of the Board of Engineers of Mr. TRACY. A reporter of the TIMES, who went down to inspect proceedings and watch the little game of the Commissioner of Public Works, had the pleasure of entering the testing-room where the great cylinders were erected last year for the public competitive test. Up to the present moment, two thousand nine hundred have been tried. A stout wooden shed has been erected in the yard, where the meters after testing are stored, eased up tightly in their neat wooden boxes.

It seems that this meter has never been approved in the ordinary acceptation of the term. This may be Mr. TWEED'S understanding of section 14 of the Tax Levy of 1870. But the citizens may differ materially with him on the point. It has leaked out that the price is to be $60 for an article intrinsically worth $18, and payment is secured by the law, which makes it a lien upon the property. But it is on unanimity of our reasons a fraud that the citizens in their present temper will never submit to it. It must be remembered that it is an untried, unapproved article, and that it is considered by experts of such a construction that it will wear out in six months. This is because it has not sufficient space for the piston to work, and the sediment collecting inside will check it, corrode it, and finally make it worthless. Two meters a year, or $120, is rather a steep tax to pay when it goes into the pockets of TWEED, NAVARRO, FERRY & Co. The Committee of seventy are, it is said, suspending an application for a special injunction restraining Mr. TWEED from making any attempt to affix one of them to a pipe in any factory or store in the City.

Mr. TWEED knows this. WHY, then, it may be asked, is he hurrying up the meters so? Perhaps an answer may be found in the voluminous reply of Mayor HALL in the Foley case, who, in the statements of the various acts under which the Ring were empowered to raise money by the issue of bonds, has the following suggestive item:

"Chapter 16, Law 71.—To extend distribution of Croton water and lay necessary mains to deliver at higher elevations, and increase pressure for the support of water meters, $1,000,000. Croton Water Loan Stock Loan."

These Bonds, it is believed, have been issued, and heaven knows what the Commissioner of Public Works has done with the money. For until within the past ten days not a single meter had been approved or tested. To ascertain this the reporter went over to Mr. TRACY'S office, that gentleman was away, but he saw Mr. CAMPBELL, his first assistant, who was very courteous and bland, though hardly communicative. He, however, admitted that the Moore meter was tested in December, before it was patented, and that the one patented and now being manufactured, is being tested by Mr. JOHNSON for the first time. Whether the injunction granted by Judge BARNARD will be deemed sufficient to cover the case is an open question. Of one thing Mr. TWEED may be assured, and that is, that no citizen will receive the water-meter without a struggle. The million dollars also received from the bonds will have to be accounted for to the last cent.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease—Continuation of the Argument Before Chancellor Matthias.

In the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, yesterday, the arguments in the case of Black and others *vs.* The Directors of the United Companies were continued. Mr. BROWNING, in concluding his speech, said that the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contains no authority to become the lessee of any canal or railroad much less of a foreign corporation. Mr. JACOB VANATTA followed for the defendants. He held that the injunction must be dissolved if the complainants have not shown, first, that the lease endangers the capital of the United Companies; second, that any damage incurred pursuant to the lease will be so employ it in a different business from that contemplated by the lessor's charters.

Mr. VANATTA further argued that the defendants are unrestricted as to the agencies they shall employ in operating their own works. The alleged rights of the complainants should, he said, be settled at law and not on a motion for injunction.

The Book Trade Sales.

The sale of books still continues at Clinton Hall by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., and the attendance each day has been numerous, the bidding being, in most cases, very spirited. The prices obtained yesterday were considered reasonable. The Aldine edition of the "British Poets," in fifty volumes, brought $1 30 per volume; ALLISON'S *History of Europe*, in twenty volumes, sold at 90 cents per volume; the WAVERLEY SCOTT'S "Personal Works" brought a similar price; DARWIN'S *Descent of Man*, two volumes, was in good demand at $2; FROUDE'S *History of England* sold for $1; and GROLIER'S *Encyclopedia of Architecture* brought $13 50; the works of Lord MACAULAY realized $50, and MOZON'S edition of the "British Poets" was sold for 90 cents per volume. No one outside the trade is allowed to bid for any portion of the books. The prices obtained yesterday, on an average, was nearly fifty per cent of the retail price.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature, 6 A.M. 9 A.M. 12 M. 3 P.M. 6 P.M.
Degrees: Fahrenheit 72 82 85 85 80
Stand. of bar. in inch. 30.12 ..... 30.15 ..... 30.17
Web-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees, Fah., 64.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Music at Tompkins-square at 4 P. M.

Miss KELLOGG is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. TIBBETTS, of the steamer *City of London*, is at the Everett House.

Count TURENNE, of the French Legation, leaves for Japan today.

Prof. FAIRBAIRN, of Annandale, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. N. VAN SLYCK, of Providence, and Ex-Mayor BEEKER, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge DURFEE, of Massachusetts, and Col. HAWKINS, of Virginia, are at the Sturtevant House.

Brig.-Gen. AUGUSTUS FUNK assumed the command of the Second Brigade, National Guard, New-York.

Yesterday morning PATRICK LYNCH, of No. 361 South-street, stabbed JOHN MILLER, of No. 28 Avenue A, in the abdomen with a penknife. LYNCH was arrested.

At the Board of Supervisors today, Alderman COMAN, in the absence of the Mayor, presided, but there not being a quorum present, he declared the meeting adjourned.

The residents of Madison-avenue complain that there are not sufficient cars on the line on Sundays, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, when the people are returning from church.

A fire broke out, yesterday, in one of the cupolas of the Lunatic Asylum Pavilion on Blackwell's Island, causing damage to the amount of $800.

MARY SULLIVAN was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of stealing $37 from JOHN YOUNG, of No. 490 Third-avenue.

ERNEST TIETJEN was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING for having driven his ice-wagon over CATHARINE MCDERMOTT, in Broad-street, seriously injuring her.

The festival of the Americus Coterie at Terrace Garden, yesterday, was an attractive affair, and largely attended by the friends of this popular social organization.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Citizens, last evening at Constitution Hall, Mr. THOMAS FEELY, denounced HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY.

Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State; Judge PHILLIPS, of Washington; Gen. G. W. MCCOOK, of Ohio, and Hon. H. H. PAINTER, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge COHEN, of Savannah; Gen. NAHAN STETSON, of Massachusetts; Gen. PRICE, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Dr. KANE, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. H. WILSON, of the United States Army; Gen. A. J. ALEXANDER, of Washington, and Hon. E. F. WINSLOW, of St. Louis, are at the Glenham Hotel.

WM. MCCARTNEY severely wounded CHAS. MCDONLEY, yesterday, by beating him on the head with a club in the liquor-store at No. 13 Catharine-slip, and was arrested.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, of No. 302 East Tenth-street, attempted to end his existence, yesterday, being out of employment and given to drink. By accident in taking his throat pretty badly but it not expected to die.

Warden BRENNAN received yesterday two pyramids of beautiful flowers, one six feet high and the other about four, from Messrs. CLERKE and M. A. WHERLOCK, on behalf of the New-York Stock Exchange.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Twenty-first Ward James O'Brien Association was held at the Empire House last evening. Hon. ADAM KOHL presided. Addresses were made by several speakers.

At the Walhall, in Orchard-street, a Suavian village festival came off last night, where those who participated in the affair, appeared in the picturesque costumes of the Suavian peasantry.

The body of a man, aged forty years, five feet ten inches in height, dressed in black clothes and congress gaiters, supposed to be ALFRED MILLER, of Brooklyn, was found yesterday in the East River off Pier No. 45.

FRANK MEADE was yesterday arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the brutal attack on PATERSON J. FORBY in a gaming-house in Counties-alley. Justice DOWLING committed the accused to the Tombs.

GEORGE HENDRICKSON was brought before the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting both the driver and conductor of car No. 69, of the Third-avenue line. He was locked up in default of $500 bail.

JOHN LINDEMANN, aged three years, of No. 170 Essex-street, was yesterday run over by car No. 38 of the Avenue C line and dangerously injured. PATRICK REILEY, the driver, was arrested.

WM. SCULLEN, of No. 59 Downing-street, while at work yesterday on pier No. 39 North River was assaulted by a party of unknown men, brutally beaten and kicked, and his nose broken. The assailants escaped.

MARY RILEY was committed by Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $260 from HARRIET STREET; and WILLIAM KEATING, on a charge of robbery.

Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Chief Clerk of the Fire Department, states that the Commissioners have used every exertion to prevent the dangerous traffic in turpentine. They had prosecuted the parties in whose premises the recent explosion occurred.

At the Convention of the Ancient Order of Good-fellows, last evening, the biennial election of officers took place. The Order numbers 3,000 members, and has a sum of $130,000 in the treasury. The next biennial National Convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo.

The Young Men's Democratic Association of the Sixteenth Ward, met in Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, last evening. About four hundred members were present. Several addresses were made and the meeting broke up in confusion.

Company C, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Capt S. ZUSCHLAG, was yesterday engaged in its annual sharpshooting practice and prize shooting at the East River Park, Eighty-fourth-street, which attracted a large attendance.

ANN KANE of No. 297 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested by Officer MCKENZIE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for brutally beating a dog with a heavy slab and breaking the animal's leg. Judge COX committed her for trial yesterday.

JAMES W. RICKS, aged forty-four, of No. 179 Clinton-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received about three weeks ago, by being struck on the head by a sub while he was at work on board a ship at Quarantine. He leaves a widow and one child.

RICHARD DOOLEY, the messenger of the North River Bank, who appropriated $6,000 of stole certificates, and pretended that he had been robbed, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, on the complaint of AARON E. HAYES, Cashier of the Bank.

At a lecture delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute by THOMAS CLARKE LUBY on Irish history, JAMES STEPHENS, the late Fenian Head-centre, astonished the audience by his appearance on the platform. His friends recognized and cheered him, while his opponents hissed. He made no remarks.

The case of IRENE ROBINSON, who was arrested on Sunday for being dressed in male attire, was under the consideration of Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court. She was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Jewish New Year's observance terminated on Sunday. The Synagogues were crowded during the day to their utmost capacity, and the services were peculiarly interesting. This is Penitential Week, and all faithful Israelites are expected to repeat the prayers assigned to this season regularly every day.

JOSEPH KENNY and PATRICK POWERS were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station last night, for assaulting MICHAEL MEAGHER and JOHN MCCABE. The latter gentlemen were crowded on the street and the two first being on "strike," assaulted the others for working on the new Redemptionist Church, in South Fifth-avenue.

The brick building, No. 180 Spring-street, was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $600, and is totally uninsured. It belongs to a Mrs. THOMPSON. The loss on the shoe stock of MARGARET BENSON was $600, and on the furs in the store of M. GROSS & CO. was $1,500, but in both these cases it was covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the carelessness of employés.

BROOKLYN.

The oil works of D. F. WRIGHT, at No. 197 Furman-street, by reason of a defective flue, were set on fire, yesterday morning, and damaged to the extent of $150.

THEODORE BILL, of No. 126 Graham-avenue, reported to the Police, yesterday, that his apartments had been entered by a sneak thief, and robbed of $150 worth of jewels.

The dry goods store of J. H. ANDREWS, at No. 199 Grand-street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a large quantity of dress goods.

An order was granted by Judge TAPPAN, yesterday, giving permission to the New-England Congregational Society of Williamsburg to mortgage their property on South Ninth-street for $25,000.

MATILDA WEISEL and HENRIETTA REISS have been arrested and charged with stealing a gold ring from MCMURRAY, the jeweler, and thirty-three yards of lace from S. B. JONES, of No. 223 Fulton-street.

The last excursion to Rockaway Beach this season over the South-side Railroad will take place to-morrow. The proceeds of the excursion will be handed over to the family of the lamented JOHN MADDEN, who lost his life on the ferry-boat *Westfield*.

MESS. VAN BUSKIRK and Dr. PERRY, the New-York abortionists, will be placed on trial, in the City Court, before Judge MCCUE, to-morrow, for manslaughter in the second degree. They are accused of having caused the death of EMELIN A. FORT, of Somerville, N. J.

A well-dressed gentleman jumped into the river from the ferry-boat *Clinton*, at Wall-street Ferry, yesterday morning, but on coming in contact with the water, struck out boldly for the shore. He was rescued by two men in a small boat, to each of whom he gave $10, but refused to give his name.

LARRABEE JOHNSON, residing at No. 206 Putnam-avenue, and employed as an apprentice jeweler by Mr. R. AYRES at No. 102 Nassau-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday for stealing gold from his employer. He acknowledged his guilt, and stated that he had taken in all about $300 worth of the valuable metal. Justice BUCKLEY sentenced him to pay a fine of $40, or go thirty days to jail.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, aged seventy years, was arrested yesterday, at Brooklyn, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by his son WILLIAM, who alleges that his father deserted his first wife twelve months after their marriage. On coming to this country he married another, with whom he lived for twenty-five years, after which he deserted her and is now united to the third wife, with whom he resides at No. 216 Hoyt-street. The accused was locked up for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

A meeting of the Flushing Literary Association was held last evening, and officers for the ensuing season were elected.

Rev. A. F. CLARK was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greenport, last evening.

STEPHEN ANDERSON, of Manor, was arrested on Sunday evening, charged with appropriating $27 belonging to his employer.

The Greenport Post-office has been designated by the Department as a foreign postal money-order office.

Thieves relieved Mr. WM. WALLACE, of Rockville Centre, of four very valuable horses on Sunday last.

Engine Company No. 5, of Long Island City, have had their old engine refitted and polished up.

The Suffolk County Sabbath-school Association will hold their regular quarterly meeting at Huntington today and to-morrow.

JOS. FLYNN was sentenced, yesterday, to ninety days' imprisonment by Justice QUARTERMAN, of Flushing, for being drunk and disorderly.

J. C. HENDRICKS, of Woodhaven, charged with assaulting an officer, has been held in bonds of $1,000 to appear at the coming sessions.

It has been rumored that Hon. B. W. DOWNING, of Flushing, contemplates presenting to the Flushing Literary Society the Farmington mansion, located on Broadway, near the Town Hall.

School districts Nos. 3, 4 and 11 of Newtown, are entitled to $6,713 93 of the State Fund. It is to be distributed as follows: Astoria, $2,238 97; Dutch Kills, $1,078 98; Hunter's Point, $2,956 49.

ELLEN FISHER, residing at Little Bayside, died suddenly on Saturday morning. While stooping over a fire preparing breakfast, she was seized with a fainting spell, and her garments was totally blind. She was taken to her room where she expired in a few moments.

At Greenport and Orient immense numbers of blue fish and Spanish mackerel continue to be caught. LATHAM BROTHERS' secured 1,000 of the latter fish in three days, which they sold at $1 each. The Jackson seine at Orient took upward of 100,000 menhadden during the past week.

A branch railroad, three-feet guage, will be immediately constructed between Patchogue, the terminus of the South-side Railroad, and Mariches. The length of the new line will be about ten miles. Another line of the same guage will be constructed from Patchogue to Fort Jefferson, a distance of eighteen miles.

Yesterday the row of frame houses belonging to JAMES DENNIS, at the corner of Ninth-street and Central-avenue, Long Island City, was destroyed by fire. A small two-story frame building belonging to a Mrs. DOWNING, and adjoining the others, was also destroyed. The loss on Mr. DENNIS' property is $12,000, and on Mrs. DOWNING'S $1,000. The loss in each case is covered by insurance.

WESTCHESTER.

At the Westchester County Fair, yesterday, ADAMS, the pedestrian, undertook to walk a quarter of a mile while a horse trotted half a mile, but he failed in the task, losing the race by three seconds.

A trotting match for $100, for three-year old horses, came off at Westchester County Fair, yesterday. The prize was won by *Dizon*. In a trotting match for four-year old horses, for a similar prize, *Grace Bertram* won.

The September term of the Westchester Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. Justice GILBERT, of the Supreme Court; Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the Justices of Sessions.

STATEN ISLAND.

FLORA CARROLL, aged 11 years, daughter of JAMES CARROLL, of Edgewater, Staten Island, while playing at the Basin, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Her body was recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark is to have another immense trunk factory.

The Police of the Third Jersey City Precinct go on their target excursion today.

The Jersey City Lieder-tafel yesterday held their annual picnic at Mount Pleasant Park.

A laborer, named MEHAN, was run over on the Erie Railroad on Sunday last, and instantly killed.

The nursery of Mr. E. M. WHITE, at Dover, was entered last week, and 150 young trees cut off.

CHARLES BEUTE, employed in SAUERBRUN'S brewery, in Newark, was dangerously hurt by the falling of an elevating apparatus on Sunday.

JOHN CONNORS, whose wife took poison on Sunday night, at Hoboken, was yesterday committed to the Snake Hill Penitentiary for sixty days for disorderly conduct.

The body found in the Central Railroad Dock at Communipaw, on Sunday last, was yesterday identified as that of WM. REILLY, a resident of New-York.

Police Commissioner EDMUNDSON, at a meeting of the Commissioners last evening, moved that the Chief of Police be instructed to enforce the closing of liquor saloons on the Sabbath. Four Commissioners voted against the motion, defeating it. Secret. MCELHINEY was made Captain of the First Precinct.

The St. Michael's Hospital authorities in Newark have placed contribution-boxes in the banks, insurance offices, and other business places.

A stable owned by DENNIS COCHRAN, in Newton, Sussex County, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is $5,000, which is insured in the Sussex Mutual.

Damascus Commandery Knights Templar of Newark will go to Saltimore on Friday to attend the General Grand Encampment in that city. One hundred and fifty members will go.

The colored Methodists of Orange are holding a camp-meeting in Peck's Wood's, East Orange. The meeting commenced on Saturday last and will continue throughout this week.

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls have leased a large property in Trenton for a building site. A large and commodious structure will be commenced immediately for the use of the institution.

Eight white and four colored men served together on a Newark Justice's jury yesterday. The suit involved a horse-trade between a white and a colored man. The verdict was given for the Caucasian.

An attempt was made last week to throw a train off the track on the Midland Railroad by placing a rail across the track. The engine in striking the rail, however, threw it from the track without sustaining any damage.

A large contractor in Jersey was recently arrested and fined $300 for working fifty horses in an unfit state. Many of the drivers of the canal horses have also been arrested, and their employers fined.

BROOKLYN.

GEORGE BOYLE, charged with the murder of "Pet" HALSTED, will be tried at the September term of the Essex County Court, which opens today. BOYLE has become extremely nervous and excitable.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Lieut.-Commander MCCOOK has been ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard. The following officers have detached: Lieuts. Hutchins, Emery, Iverson, and Haswell; Masters Bolles and Delehanty, and Assistant Surgeon Griffith, from the *Talbot*, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster Carmody from the *Relief*, and ordered to settle accounts.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Our Napoleon of hatters is again in the field, and with his display of the Fall styles of Hats at 212 Broadway is preaching while all almost rivals in brilliancy the sun of August. KNOX has a way of putting a certain finish to the productions of his genius which strikes the purchaser with admiration. Send for a KNOX Hat for September, 1871, can be fashionable from fall opens.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMMONS, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Mercantile Mail, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Sept. 19	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	Sept. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Alexandria	Sept. 20	New-York	Glasgow
City of Dublin	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Algeria	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
France	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Sept. 23	New-York	Havre
Hermann	Sept. 23	New-York	B